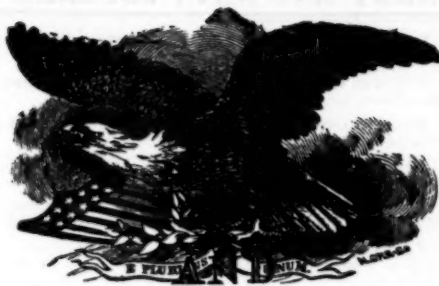


# ARMY

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THE Headquarters of the Division of the Pacific and of the Department of Dakota, have been duly established in San Francisco and St. Paul respectively, and the officers of the staff are busy getting settled into quarters in those cities.

THE annual reports of the chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department were all completed this week, and are now in the office of Secretary WHITNEY, who is already informed as to the salient points in them, and has made use of them in the preliminary work on his own report.

THE annual report of the Lieutenant General of the Army will be given to the public the early part of next week, and the reports of the Division and Department Commanders and bureau officials will immediately follow, one or two being given to the press each day until all have been published.

A RECENT "Descriptive List of Deserters" gives a total of 86, of whom 44 were General Service recruits, who deserted from rendezvous and depots; 21 from the Engineers' Battalion; 6 from the Artillery; 8 from the Cavalry, and 7 from the Infantry. This speaks well for the Line, especially the Infantry, and somewhat relieves it from the generally accepted statement that it is the hard work and other ills men have to undergo, or think they undergo, after joining regiments and posts, which causes them to desert.

MANGUS and one buck arrived at Fort Pickens, Fla., Nov. 6, and were heartily welcomed by GERONIMO and the other Indian captives to the hospitalities of that post. The party for Fort Marion was also delivered, Lieutenants T. J. CLAY, 10th Infantry, and LEIGHTON FINLEY, 10th Cavalry, being the officers in charge. One buck for Pickens died in New Mexico while en route. MANGUS, it is reported, made a desperate effort to escape while passing through Colorado. He jumped through a car window, stabbed himself in a half a dozen places, then attacked the interpreter and mauled him with his shackles. Notwithstanding all this and more, he was delivered safely at Pickens, and now doubtless nurses his various wounds in congenial company and congratulates himself on having at last reached a haven of rest where his daily bread is assured him.

GENERAL MILES, in his report of the Indian campaign, which we published last week, criticizes severely the character of the Army shoes made at the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, as causing unnecessary hardships and suffering on the part of those compelled to use them. When the report was received at the War Department a copy of General MILES's criticism was sent to the Prison Board, of which General TERRY is President, and their attention was called to his complaint. The Board was directed to make a thorough investigation of the whole matter. This they have done, and their detailed report is now in the hands of the Secretary of War. Several new patterns of Army shoes have been submitted by the Quartermaster-General, and, if approved by the Secretary of War, it is believed the soldier will have little cause for complaint about their footgear in future.

THE annual report of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, by whom the accounts of the naval service are adjusted, is made up principally of figures, by which it is shown that of the \$23,503,865.55 appropriated for the fiscal year 1886, \$14,853,950.72 has been expended; \$15,608,088.80 has been drawn out by warrant, and \$7,737,003.61 left undrawn. It is out of the latter sum that the expenses for the construction of the new vessels will be paid. Claims for prize money amounting to \$10,424.41 and general claims to the amount of \$433,269.98 were settled during the year. It is recommended that, for the convenience of disbursing officers on the South Pacific Station, funds shall be placed at Valparaiso, Callao, and Panama, subject to their demand. It is again urged that some system of property accountability be instituted by which an audit of the accounts of officers in charge of public property may be had by accounting officers.

COMPARATIVELY little work is now in progress at the Washington Navy-yard. The guns for the *Chicago* are so far advanced that there is no haste, while nothing has yet been done, or will be for some time, with the proposed new guns. Plans for them are about complete, but some months will be required before the material can be furnished. We learn that the circular containing information as to dimensions, tests, etc., for manufacturers who contemplate bidding for steel for these guns and for armor plates for the new vessels, will be issued from the Ordnance Bureau within a day or two. The data for the plates being the first of the kind ever prepared by the bureau, every precaution had to be taken in the compilation of the circular in order that there might be an accurate formula for the Department to go by in the future. This is the reason given for the delay of which complaint has been made. Since there has been delay, the Department should extend the time for the submission of bids, as contractors will hardly be able to make their calculations and estimates by the time designated—December 10 next.

OF the ex-Director of English Naval Construction, now on a visit to Switzerland for the benefit of his health, the *United Service Magazine* says: "We retain a lively recollection of a similar visit made by Sir N. BARNABY about this time last year to the United States, and we have read the articles, since published in the American and our home papers, on the supply of confidential Admiralty plans and designs to the United States Navy, and on the man-of-war syndicate. We should think this time that our State pensioner is really bent on recruiting his health, as the country he has chosen to visit is not likely to bid £5,000 per set for plans of our latest man-of-war designs as the Americans did last year. There is still, however, a small opening for a little remunerative traffic and barter in information on torpedo-boat design and construction, as works are established on the calm and peaceful lakes of Switzerland for the purpose of building as many of these marine spitfires as they can get orders for. Seeing that Sir N. BARNABY's son is intimately connected with the firm of THORNYCROFT, of Chiswick, little difficulty would be experienced in doing business in this line if required."

THE COMTE DE KÉRATRY has just published, in a work called "Autour du Monde," a description of Bizerta, near Tunis, one of the ports which the French intend converting into a naval station. We

are assured that all the incomparable French-African Empire now requires is the port of Bizerta turned into a naval station. The Comte says: "This natural port could contain with ease all the navies in the world, its depth being from 10 to 40 fathoms. It will suffice to cut through a narrow strip of sand which is only 20 inches higher than the sea and the Lake of Bizerta. This strip of sand, at the spot where a canal certainly existed in former times, does not measure more than 200 metres across. The port of Bizerta is Tunis, brought six hours nearer to Marseilles; it is the traffic of Sfax, of Kef, of Kairouan, and of Kroumirie, arriving direct by rail; it is an impregnable refuge for our fleets; it is the Empire of France forever secured in the basin of the Mediterranean. The whole expense would not exceed 20,000,000 francs." A similar harbor might be established on Puget Sound by cutting a passage from the Sound into Lake Washington, back of Seattle.

THE project of establishing an intelligence bureau in the War Department seems to be advancing without the act of Congress, which it was thought last winter would be required. Several clerks have been engaged for some months in General KELTON's branch of the Adjutant General's office compiling, copying and filing away for future use articles and statistics on military matters. No officer has as yet been placed in direct charge of this work, but the detail of Lieutenant E. A. GARLINGTON, 7th Inf., as an attache to the U. S. Legation at Bogota, to gather information for the intelligence bureau, is taken as an indication that before long a number of officers will be detailed for intelligence work, some going abroad as attaches to legations and others assigned to the office at Washington. It is proposed to establish this office in relations to the Army corresponding to those held by the Naval Intelligence Bureau to the Navy. This Naval Bureau has grown to its present proportions without the sanction of Congress, and similar advantage may be taken by the Army of the general laws, which allow the President to order officers wherever their services may be necessary.

WE note this week two court-martial cases (one of them desertion) where the prisoners, though found guilty and sentenced to dishonorable discharge, etc., were restored to duty by the reviewing authority on account of technical errors in the proceedings. We do not question for a moment the legality of this action, yet there is an underlying question as to how far the Service is benefited by the rule of technicalities which compels it. We are not unmindful of all the questions involved, nor of civil laws and rulings in cases of flaws, etc., but the military penal code is to some extent at least a thing apart, and certainly the interests of the Service would seem to require that where a crime has, without shadow of doubt, been committed, the offender should be punished. Two men are tried for desertion by the same court, both found guilty, and both sentenced; one goes scot free because of a technical omission in the record, the other receives a "bobtail" and goes to Leavenworth for two or more years, the victim of a perfect record. It is undoubtedly better that many guilty men should escape, rather than that one innocent man should suffer, but when the guilt of two men is equally clear in the case of both a substantial injustice results from the punishment of one and the release of the other.

## PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT R. N. GETTY, 22d U. S. Infantry, will spend the winter in the East.

CAPTAIN S. M. MILLS, 5th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Monroe, Va., is in Washington.

SURGEON J. C. BAILY, U. S. A., left Fort Monroe, Va., on Sunday, on a week's leave.

CAPTAIN MICHAEL COONEY, 9th U. S. Cav., closed the recruiting rendezvous at Nashville, Nov. 6.

LIEUTENANT M. F. JAMAR, 13th U. S. Inf., comes East for the winter for the benefit of his health.

MRS. MORGAN, wife of Gen. M. R. Morgan, U. S. A., of San Francisco, is visiting relatives at St. Paul.

CAPTAIN M. B. HUGHES, 9th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Niobrara, will spend a portion of the winter on leave.

GENERAL R. H. JACKSON, U. S. A., assumed command of Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., early in the week.

LIEUTENANT W. H. W. JAMES, 24th U. S. Infantry, lately East on leave, has rejoined at Fort Reno, I. T.

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON, after a round of visits which included West Point Nov. 5, sailed for England Nov. 7.

GENERAL H. F. CLARKE, U. S. A., retired, celebrated his sixty-sixth birthday on Tuesday of this week, Nov. 9.

LIEUTENANT W. F. BLAUVELT, 15th U. S. Infantry, has been visiting at Fort Leavenworth on Court-martial service.

GENERAL S. V. BENÉT, U. S. A., was Acting Secretary of War this week, in the absence of Secretary of War Endicott.

LIEUTENANT E. T. BROWN, 5th U. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., on Wednesday from a short leave.

CAPTAIN EDWARD HUNTER, 1st U. S. Cavalry, and family, on leave from Fort Assiniboine, are visiting in Washington.

MAJOR W. H. GARDNER, Surgeon, U. S. A., and Mrs. Gardner, are at the Clarendon, Washington, D. C., for the winter.

LIEUTENANT W. L. FINLEY, 9th U. S. Cavalry, lately at Fort McKinney, Wyo., has joined at Fort Leavenworth for duty.

GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. A., of West Point, registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, early in the week.

GENERAL ADAM BADEAU's latest article on General Grant is "Grant in Peace" and treats mainly of the memorable visit to England.

LIEUTENANT H. R. LEMLEY, 3d U. S. Art., lately in South America, has returned to Washington Barracks and joined Light Battery C.

MISS LOVE, daughter of Gen. G. M. Love, U. S. A., retired, of Buffalo, sailed for Europe, on the *Germania*, on Thursday of this week.

COLONEL E. F. TOWNSEND, 12th U. S. Infantry, has arrived at Sackett's Harbor and taken command of Madison Barracks and of his regiment.

LIEUTENANT C. R. EDWARDS, 23d U. S. Inf., lately on sick leave at Warm Springs, Va., was expected to rejoin at Fort Porter, Buffalo, this week.

CAPTAIN H. O. PERLEY, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Perley, daughter of Col. T. G. Baylor, U. S. A., will spend the winter on leave.

MAJOR W. H. H. BENTAUD, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., much to the regret of his many friends in Chicago, will shortly leave there for duty at San Francisco.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BLAIR D. TAYLOR, U. S. A., lately at Jackson Barracks, La., has arrived in San Antonio and reported to Gen. Stanley for assignment to duty.

CAPTAIN W. H. H. CROWELL, 6th U. S. Inf., recruiting officer at Buffalo, was in New York on Wednesday, en route to David's Island as witness before a Court martial sitting there.

MAJOR THEODORE K. GIBBS, formerly of the 1st U. S. Art., has been publicly thanked by the School Committee of Newport, R. I., for his generosity in donating a sum of money to purchase prizes for scholars.

"MARK TWAIN" attracted a large audience to the rooms of the Military Service Institution of the U. S. at Governor's Island on Thursday evening, and his paper on the "War Experiences of a Connecticut Yankee at King Arthur's Court" was received with much applause and laughter.

THE remains of the Revolutionary hero, General Israel Putnam, were disinterred last week at Brooklyn, Conn., placed in a metallic casket and reinterred under the foundation for the monument which the State will erect to the hero's memory in the spacious grounds north of the Mortlake House, in Old Brooklyn. The monument will have a large equestrian statue, to cost \$10,000. The bones were found remarkably well preserved.

GENERAL SHERIDAN is fond of his joke. He hasn't much faith in the Indian, and has a poor opinion of people who have. He suggested to Secretary Endicott when the question of finding a place for Generalo and his band was under consideration, that they be sent to Fort Warren, at Boston. He recommended the Hub because he thought most of the Indian sentimentalists lived here, and he wanted them to have a little practical experience with the Indian character.—*Boston Journal*.

THE Brooklyn *Eagle* says: Lieutenant Benét has been transferred to the Ordnance Corps; Lieutenant Zalinski is permanently detailed to pursue his experiments with dynamite guns and projectiles; Lieutenant Brown is at Fort Richmond, and Captain Day is engaged in perfecting his invention of an electric gun. Thus the officers of Light Battery F, 5th U. S. Artillery, who have made their impress upon the National Guard at the State Camp and at Creedmoor are widely scattered.

LIEUTENANT A. C. DUCAT, 3d Cavalry, is visiting at 1,105 H street, Washington, D. C.

COLONEL G. L. FEEBIE, U. S. A., who will be retired Dec. 8, is residing at New Haven, Conn.

LIEUTENANT B. S. WEVER, 1st U. S. Inf., lately at Plattsburg, N. Y., has arrived at San Francisco.

COLONEL C. L. BEST, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Adams, spent a few days in New York this week.

GENERAL JOHN GIBBON, U. S. A., has returned to Vancouver Barracks from an official trip to Idaho.

LIEUTENANT J. V. WHITE, 1st U. S. Artillery, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Alcatraz Island, Cal.

COLONEL J. G. TILFORD, U. S. A., and Mrs. Tilford, of Fort Meade, were recent guests at the Ryan Hotel, St. Paul.

LIEUTENANT J. S. BISHOP, 13th U. S. Inf., arrived in San Francisco a few days ago in charge of a squad of prisoners for Alcatraz Island.

LIEUTENANT W. F. FLYNN, 8th U. S. Cavalry, leaves Fort Clark, Texas, next week for the North, to spend two or three months' leave.

MAJOR J. P. WRIGHT, Surgeon, U. S. A., lately at San Antonio, will succeed the late Dr. Clements as Surgeon at the Leavenworth Military Prison.

LIEUTENANT C. B. THOMPSON, R. Q. M., 5th U. S. Inf., lately visiting in Washington and Louisville, will rejoin at Fort Keogh, M. T., early next week.

MAJOR GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., and staff paid an official visit to Commodore Gherardi, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, November 5.

MRS. B. J. D. IRWIN and the Misses Irwin have returned to the city from Cranston's, West Point, and have resumed their residence at the New York Hotel.

CAPTAIN GEO. F. PRICE, 5th U. S. Cavalry, after an arduous tour of duty at Chillicothe Creek, Indian Territory, returned this week with his troop to Fort Riley for a winter's rest.

COLONEL H. C. MERRIAM, 7th U. S. Inf., who left Brooklyn last week, was expected to reach Fort Laramie, Wyo., this week and resume command of that post and of his regiment.

COLONEL LUTHER P. BRADLEY, 13th U. S. Infantry, closes up his affairs in Santa Fe, N. M., this week and then goes to his home to await retirement for age which will occur Dec. 8 next.

THE death of 1st Lieutenant N. D. Wolfe, 2d U. S. Artillery, promotes 2d Lieut. E. H. Catlin to a first Lieutenancy and moves him from Jackson Barracks to St. Francis Barracks, Fla.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. N. CLINCH, 24th U. S. Infantry, is one of the heirs of the late Mrs. A. T. Stewart, and if rumor is to be believed, "will soon be the wealthiest man on the active list of the Army."

LIEUTENANT J. A. LUNDEEN, 4th U. S. Artillery, arrived at Bedford, Mass., early in the week, and spent a few days at the Fort at Clark's Point, making an inventory of the public property there.

MAJOR W. H. FORWOOD, Surgeon, U. S. A., after a pleasant tour of duty in Chicago, goes to Dakota for duty. He will be replaced at Chicago by Major Van Buren Hubbard, Surgeon, now at Fort Bayard, N. M.

A *Tribune* item says: Captain Walker, retired 1st U. S. A., and who served with General Custer on the frontier, remarked incidentally to a friend the other day that Mrs. Custer is broken down with nervous prostration and has been sent by her physician to recuperate. She is at Newport, in Herkimer County.

MAJOR GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., attended the farewell reception and dinner to the French delegates at the Hoffman House, New York, previous to their sailing for Europe on Saturday last. Among the speakers were General Schofield, M. de Lesseps, Admiral Jaures, who toasted the American Navy, and General Pellissier, who toasted the American Army.

HARVARD this week conferred the degrees of Doctor of Laws upon Asaph Hall, Professor of Mathematics in the U. S. N., mathematician and astronomer; Henry Lecom Abbot, Colonel of U. S. Engineers, military engineer, mathematician and physicist, author and teacher; John Shaw Billings, Surgeon in the U. S. Army, student and teacher of public medicine, medical bibliographer.

ANOTHER chapter in the domestic unpleasantness of General S. S. Carroll, U. S. A., was added Nov. 6 in the form of a complaint filed in court by his wife, who alleges non-support, neglect and ill-treatment. Her complaint says that she is left alone with three servants on the farm, six miles from the city, the servants being instructed to ignore every order she gives. She cannot use her carriage, cannot have her clothes laundered when General Carroll is not there, and she has to walk to the railway station. "I am suffering," she says, "for the necessities of life." Suit for divorce will be instituted in Maryland.—*Critic*.

BIAL's attempt to assassinate Surveyor Beattie in New York illustrates the evil results of trying to pension on the Custom House doubtful characters whose claim to recognition is that they were soldiers in the Union Army 25 years ago. Bial was a desperado of the worst character—a gambler, sport and prize-fighter. He enlisted in a California regiment, commanded a company at Ball's Bluff, bore off from the field the body of Colonel Baker, and was consequently sent home with it to California. Gen. Sickles got him a place in the Custom House in 1872, and this is the third time he has been discharged or suspended for irregularities. He has a young wife and a family and a modest home, and his son of 12 had written to the President asking to have his father reinstated, as Bial, who is 72 years old, claims to have been unjustly dismissed. His attempt to assassinate his superior displays his unfitness for a public place, aside from the fact that he was charged with trying to collect \$2 duty from an immigrant girl on an American sewing-machine.

LIEUTENANT C. A. VARNUM, 7th Cavalry, will leave Fort Yates next week on a month's leave.

GENERAL O. B. WILLCOX, U. S. A., and staff, left Fort Leavenworth Nov. 5, on an inspection tour.

MAJOR A. C. WILDRICK, 5th U. S. Art., left Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on Tuesday on a week's leave.

GENERAL MILES is daily expected at Washington where Mrs. Miles is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Don Cameron.

CAPTAIN S. H. LINCOLN, 10th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Lyon, is visiting his brother, Dr. Lincoln, in Washington.

LIEUTENANT KNIGHT, 3d Cavalry, and Mrs. Knight, on their wedding tour, were expected at Fort Leavenworth this week.

LIEUTENANT D. D. JOHNSON, 5th U. S. Artillery and bride were in Philadelphia this week, registering at the Continental Hotel.

CAPTAIN W. A. ELDERKIN, U. S. A., visiting in New York City this week, will return to Newport Barracks, Ky., in a few days.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. L. PHILLIPS, U. S. A., of Fort Sisseton, Dakota, leaves there next week for the East on a two months' leave.

GENERAL A. G. BRACKETT, U. S. A., has an excellent article on the 2d and 3d U. S. Cavalry in the *Philadelphia Times* of November 7.

ASSISTANT SURGEON P. G. WALES, U. S. A., left the Service for civil life Nov. 5, and his place has been filled by Dr. C. L. G. Anderson, of Maryland.

MAJOR J. B. CAMPBELL, U. S. A., of Fort Monroe, was in New York this week and took a trip to Fort Leavenworth in charge of a squad of military prisoners sent from Fort Columbus.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN left Washington on Monday with Senator J. Don Cameron and a party of friends for a short visit to Winchester and the battlefields in the Shenandoah Valley.

THE marriage of Lieut. James Sumner Pettit, 1st U. S. Inf., to Miss Bessie Bryson, daughter of Major Alexander Sharp, Paymaster, U. S. Army, will take place on Wednesday next, Nov. 17, at Leavenworth, Kan.

COLONEL W. R. SHAFTER, 1st U. S. Infantry, whose birthday recently occurred, was complimented with an informal *musical* at Angel Island, at which many prominent society people of San Francisco were present.

LIEUTENANT LUCIEN G. BERRY, 4th U. S. Art., was married Oct. 28, at Caton, N. Y., to Miss Emma R. Minier. The married couple left soon after the ceremony for Fort Preble, Portland, Me., where the Lieutenant's battery is stationed.

LIEUTENANT E. A. GARLINGTON, 7th Cavalry, who has been ordered to Washington, will be detailed as military attaché at the U. S. Legation at Bogota. Mr. Dabney Maury, the newly appointed Minister to Colombia, made application through the State Department for his detail, and it has been granted.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "Recently a memorial to Post Quartermaster Sergeant John H. Thorington, U. S. A., has been erected in the National Cemetery at the Presidio. It is a handsome shaft, and bears the inscription, 'In Memoriam, J. H. Thorington, Post Q. M. Sergeant. Died October 1, 1885, aged 51 years. Erected by his comrades and friends.' Thorington was well and favorably known in the 6th Cavalry and 8th Infantry, and was a faithful soldier and 'God's noblest work, an honest man.'"

THE Hon. George W. Baxter, lately appointed Governor of Wyoming, was graduated from West Point in 1877, and resigned in 1881, he being then a 2d lieutenant of the 3d U. S. Cavalry. On leaving the Army, he entered the cattle business and made an independent fortune. He married the daughter of Colonel Charles McGee, one of the wealthiest men of the South, and President of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad. His father was Judge John Baxter, of Tennessee, whose father was Governor of Arkansas during the Brooks-Baxter imbroglio.

THE New York *Tribune* in "Chats about Men and Things," says: While General "Phil" Sheridan was here recently he met E. L. Bonner, of Montana, who is the leading manager of the great lumber company of that Territory, and who had been a companion of General Sheridan when the latter was only a lieutenant and stationed at Vancouver's Island. Shortly afterward Mr. Bonner remarked: "Do you know why Sheridan and Grant and Sherman and the other officers who became most prominent in the War of the Rebellion were so successful? I lay it to the fact that they all had service in the Far West and on the Pacific Coast. I may be mistaken, but I do not think there was a man who came clear to the front during the war who had not seen service out there. The ways and life and energy of the West gave these men a power on their return to the East which was demonstrated as they came into military leadership. I saw a great deal of Sheridan at Vancouver's Island and Walla Walla."

SPEAKING of old men recalls an experience of General Lippitt, a retired Government official, who is enjoying splendid health at the age of 79. He is one of the gayest members of Washington society. He is very fond of dancing, and at every party and reception the General is one of the gayest and the youngest. In 1874 he went to the agent of one of the largest New York life insurance companies and said that he had wanted to purchase an annuity. He said that he had just \$14,000. He wanted to know how large an annuity that amount of money would buy. They examined the General and decided that they could give him an annuity of \$2,000 a year. When this agreement was made the General went off highly contented with his bargain. He has grown younger and more vigorous every day since. He has now drawn \$10,000 back of his original amount paid in, and the other day he said to the agent of the company: "I got the start of you in '74; you should have looked up the record of my family. Not a single member of our family has ever been known to die under ninety."—*N. Y. World*.

MAJOR ANSON MILLS, 10th U. S. Cavalry, on leave from Arizona, and lately at Zanesville, O., visited friends in New York City this week.

MAJ. GENERAL JOHN NEWTON, U. S. A., was mustered in as a comrade of Noah L. Farnham Post 458, G. A. R., New York, on Thursday evening.

LIEUTENANT E. F. WILCOX, A. D. C., is to be married Nov. 17 at St. Paul, to Miss Johnston, daughter of Colonel W. H. Johnston, Pay Department, U. S. Army.

CAPTAIN WM. G. WEDEMAYER, 16th Infantry, on sick leave, is visiting his "old commander" General Pennypacker in Philadelphia. The captain's health has somewhat improved.

Among those who visited the Liberty Statue at Bedlow's Island on Monday of this week, were Mrs. E. F. Townsend, wife of Col. Townsend, 12th U. S. Inf., and the Misses Townsend, Mrs. L. E. King, formerly of the 12th Inf., and Lieut. Millard F. Waltz, 12th Inf.

The Grant relics swords, medals, jeweled caskets and historic and costly trophies of various kinds, presented to the Government by Mrs. Grant and Mr. Vanderbilt, and accepted by act of Congress, have been formally turned over to the National Museum by the War Department.

LIEUTENANT W. W. FORSYTH, 6th U. S. Cav., was married at Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 1, to Miss Mary Belger, daughter of Col. James Belger, U. S. A. The ceremony was performed at St. Philip's Episcopal Church, the Rev. Byron Holly officiating. There was a large and fashionable attendance.

LIEUTENANT W. E. BIRKHIMER, 3d U. S. Art., an able young officer of literary tastes, has been appointed Judge-Advocate of the Dept. of Columbia, which gives him while on that duty the rank, pay, and allowances of a Captain of Cavalry. He will leave Washington in a few days for Vancouver Barracks to report to Gen. Gibbon.

MARSHAL BAZAINE has had a severe fall while walking in the Retiro at Madrid. He had to be carried by the police and the bystanders to his house. Marshal Bazaine lives alone in Madrid, as Mme. Bazaine went to Mexico with some of her children last spring on family matters. He looks very old and shaky, has a long gray beard, and is very shabbily dressed. His eldest son is a volunteer in a crack Spanish regiment of Chasseurs.

LIEUTENANT J. B. ALESHIRE, 1st U. S. Cavalry, was married at Dubuque, Iowa, Nov. 8, to Miss Hattie Dana, of Fort Custer, the groom's present station. The ceremony took place at the residence of Judge O. P. Shiras. A local paper, referring to the event, says: "The bridal couple left in the evening for Ohio to spend two months with friends of the groom. The presents were numerous and very handsome. Officers of Fort Custer gave a very handsome-silver tea set. A chest of silver for table service was presented by civilian friends. Members of the old firm of Shiras, Van Duzee and Henderson made a handsome present. Miss Dana is the daughter of one of the Cattle Kings of Montana and is a most charming lady. Lieut. Aleshire is a most exemplary gentleman."

A Boston Traveller correspondent writes from Washington of the difference between the Willard brothers. Both are immensely wealthy. C. C. Willard is the proprietor of the Ebbitt House and owns a large amount of other property. He owns two lots on F st., one on which the Ebbitt House stands and the other some twenty feet distant on the same side of the street. His brother, Joseph Willard, owns the lot between the two pieces of property. It has been C. C. Willard's aim for years to get hold of this lot. He has tried all sorts of schemes, but up to date he has not succeeded. Not a great while ago a suave, business-like gentleman called upon Joe Willard and stated that he was looking for a location to establish a candy manufactory. He was impressed with the F street location and wanted to know if it was in the market. Joe Willard replied that he would sell if he could get his price. Then his visitor asked the terms. Looking up and catching the business-man's eye he said: "My price is \$500,000. You go back to C. C. Willard, who sent you here, and tell him that." The visitor left in a hurry without any further explanation. Joe Willard, as the boys say, had "called the turn."

The Kansas City Times says:

Capt. Thomas, 5th Cav., after a few days' visit to Fort Leavenworth to Col. and Mrs. Martin has returned to Fort Riley, Kansas. A "Small and Early" by Mrs. Major Babcock Saturday, was attended by Lieut. and Mrs. Watts, Lieut. and Mrs. Paddock and others. A very pleasant card party was given in honor of Miss Martin, of Chicago, by Mrs. Lieut. Rowan Tuesday last. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. Woodruff, Capt. and Mrs. Carr, Misses O'Toole and Redfern, of Chicago, Lieut. and Mrs. Hein, Miss Ross, Lieuts. Clinch, Barney, Reade and Pardee. The season at Fort Leavenworth was opened in form by Mrs. Capt. Carr by a grand German in the theatre building, given in honor of the Misses O'Toole and Redfern, of Washington, now visiting at the residence of Capt. and Mrs. Carr. Lieuts. Scott and Cooke were selected by Mrs. Carr to lead. The supper at Mrs. Carr's quarters sustained her reputation and the Captain's jovial way made all doubly welcome. The ladies' toilets were elegant and the glamour of the military was all that could be desired.

The Omaha Excelsior of Nov. 4 says:

Dr. Ives, who has been in Florida with Geronimo, is a guest at Fort Omaha, on his way to Fort Russell. Mrs. Miller, widow of Gen. Morris S. Miller, the mother of Mrs. Gen. Wheaton, with her daughter, Miss Catherine Miller, arrived here Monday, from Detroit, Mich. They are the guests of Gen. and Mrs. Wheaton. Miss Hickman, of Cincinnati, O., is the guest of Major and Mrs. Brown. Lieut. W. H. Abercrombie and his charming bride have arrived and are occupying quarters No. 4. Dr. Haskins and wife returned last week from a visit with friends in the East. Mrs. Clark, wife of Capt. S. E. Clark, 2d Inf., has returned from New York, where she has been undergoing medical treatment. Mrs. Lieut. Coraman, of Fort Sidney, gave a progressive euchre party Thursday evening of last week. Mrs. Dr. Ewen won the first prize for ladies and Mrs. Gen. Morrow the second. The gentlemen's prizes were won by Lieut. Williams and Capt. Elstein. The great social event of the season at Fort Omaha was the reception given Lieut. Abercrombie and his charming bride at the officers' mess last evening. The hall was gayly festooned with flags and two mountain bowlers placed on either side of the stage gave to the place a martial appearance. The orchestra was composed of the 2d Infantry band. The committee, Capt. Mills and Dempsey, and Lieuts. Larson, Rowell and Van Lew, were untiring in their efforts to make the affair enjoyable.

LIEUTENANT M. F. STEELE, 8th U. S. Cavalry, is visiting relatives in Huntsville, Ala.

LIEUTENANT A. A. AUGUR, 24th U. S. Inf., has joined at Fort Elliott, Tex., for temporary duty.

GENERAL S. V. BENET, U. S. A., was in New York on Wednesday, with quarters at the Grand Hotel.

ADJUTANT J. B. HICKEY, 8th U. S. Cav., on leave from San Antonio, will remain North until January next.

COLONEL C. E. BLUNT, Engineer Corps, is this week visiting his son, Colonel Blunt, of Gen. Sheridan's staff.

The death of 1st Lieut. John Scott, 4th U. S. Inf., promotes 2d Lieut. G. N. Chase, A. D. C. to General Crook, to 1st Lieutenant.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., was on Thursday evening elected an honorary member of the Union League Club, New York City.

CAPTAIN H. A. BARTLETT, U. S. Marine Corps, was married Nov. 9 at London, Eng., to Miss Cara Hall, daughter of A. Oakley Hall, formerly Mayor of New York City.

CHAR. E. MUNROE, S. B., Professor of Chemistry, has prepared part I of a comprehensive "Index to the Literature of Explosives," which has been published by Isaac Friedenwald, 99 Fayette street, Baltimore. Price, 50 cents.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE EDGAR FRENCH, 4th U. S. Infantry, will be married at Saugerties, N. Y., Nov. 18, to Miss Lydia Cantine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cantine. In an item last week concerning this event the gentleman was inadvertently referred to as "Lieut. W. E. P. French, 3d U. S. Infantry."

The following Army officers are registered at the War Department: Capt. S. H. Lincoln, 10th Inf.; C. Sutherland, Surgeon; Major W. H. Gardner, Surgeon; Capt. W. H. Bixby, Engr.; Col. Theo. Yates, retired; 1st Lieut. J. V. Benet, Ord.; 1st Lieutenant Frederic V. Abbot, Engr.; Colonel Charles E. Blunt, Engr.

COLONEL JACOB E. BLOOM, who has recently been admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court, is a graduate of West Point, served for some years in the 4th U. S. Artillery, and was for a year commandant of cadets and Professor of Military Engineering at the East Tennessee University, and was there appointed a colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. James D. Porter. In 1880 he resigned, and has for some years been president of the Screw and Tap Co., and vice-president of the Lagowsky Clay Pigeon Co., Cincinnati.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE O. WEBSTER, Adjutant 4th Infantry, writes that he is delightfully situated at Fort Comar d'Alene, his wife and twins have joined him from El Paso, and feels as much at home as if he were back in the old days at Fort Leavenworth. Lieut. Webster says that it is one of the most delightful stations he has ever served in outside of the cities. Lieut. Wetherill, 6th Inf., has the finest span of carriage horses in the post. They are both black and match handsomely. Right royally did Gen. McCook entertain a number of the companions of the Missouri Commandery, M. O. L. L. U. S., on Sunday last. Major George H. Burton, Inspector-General, has returned from an inspection trip.—Kansas City Times.

ENSIGN HARRY KIMMEL, U. S. N., was a recent guest at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE M. STONEY, U. S. Navy, was married at San Francisco, November 10, to Miss Kate Babcock, daughter of the late W. F. Babcock.

A BRILLIANT French naval officer, Lieut. Ohivieri, who covered himself with glory at the bombardment of Foochow, and was decorated for his bravery under Admiral Courbet, has withdrawn from the Navy in order to retire to La Trappe and there devote himself to contemplation.

THE U. S. S. *Thetis*, which was formerly the flag ship of Comdr. W. S. Schley in the Greely Relief Expedition, is now undergoing repairs at the Brooklyn Navy-yard preparatory to a cruise to Alaska. It is reported that the command of the vessel has been offered to Lieut. Wm. H. Emory.

COMMANDER C. M. CHESTER, U. S. N., so well known in Washington through his long connection with the Coast Survey as Hydrographic Inspector, is now in command of the *Galena*, and recent accounts from the ship are to the effect that her commanding officer is as well liked aloft as ashore.

LIEUTENANT LUCIEN YOUNG is receiving the congratulation of his friends on his long-delayed promotion. Lieut. Young has been recently detached from the *Shenandoah*, and will probably make Washington his winter residence. Mr. Young will be remembered as one of the few survivors from the ill-fated *Huron*.

To those who know Rear-Admiral E. Y. McCauley, the news of the serious illness of Mrs. McCauley will cause deep regret. The Admiral has been allowed a leave of absence for the purpose of visiting his wife, and the command of his squadron, the South Pacific, has been temporarily transferred to Comdr. Louis Kempf, U. S. N., commanding the *Adams*.

MAJOR G. C. GOODLOE, paymaster, U. S. M. C., has about completed his report of the operations of his department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886. The Major is seldom absent from Headquarters, and his department is in a most efficient condition. Maj. Goodloe occupies a fine residence at 1,706 Rhode Island avenue, where Mrs. Goodloe does the honors to the host of friends she has drawn around her by uniform courtesy and amiability.

LIEUTENANT HENN and his wife are living aboard the cutter *Galatea* at her winter anchorage in Morningside basin, in South Brooklyn, as they prefer the "home" comfort thus obtained to that furnished in the hotels ashore. This happy couple always live aboard the yacht wherever they go. The gallant Lieutenant tells many amusing stories of his voyages all about the world, and of hair-breadth escapes from collisions in dangerous localities, always alluding to the heroism of his amiable wife.

ASSISTANT CONSTRUCTOR F. T. BOWLES, U. S. N., has left Norfolk, Va., on a fortnight's leave.

MRS. EDWARD Y. MCCAULEY, wife of Rear Admiral McCauley, is quite ill at her home in St. Paul, Minnesota.

CIVIL ENGINEER A. G. MENOCAL, U. S. N., registered at the New York Hotel, New York City, early in the week.

Mr. T. WILSON SPRATLEY, late paymaster's clerk on the *Trenton*, was married Nov. 3, at Washington, to Miss Reay, daughter of Dr. J. W. Reay, of Brooklyn.

LIEUTENANT ADOLPH MARIX, U. S. N., lately returned from Europe, has entered upon duty in the office of the Judge-Advocate General of the Navy at Washington.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM S. MUSE, Marine Corps, now at Washington, is to be ordered to the Norfolk Navy-yard when the course of lectures at the Naval War College is ended this season.

REAR ADMIRAL AND MRS. MULLANY have moved to their Spruce street residence, Philadelphia, where they will occasionally give one of their pleasant little dinners during the winter.

MISS WINNIE DAVIS, daughter of Jefferson Davis, visited Mrs. W. H. Emory at Roslyn, Long Island, early in the week and goes from New York to Syracuse as the guest of Mrs. Thomas Emory.

LIEUTENANT W. H. JAKES, U. S. N., is still abroad busily engaged in gathering information in his specialties, and as he knows exactly what he wants and how to find it, it is probable that the results of his leave of absence will be especially valuable.

THE approaching marriage of another Washington beauty is announced, that of Miss Kate Willard, daughter of Mr. C. C. Willard, the millionaire proprietor of the Ebbitt House, to Dr. Boyd, a surgeon in the Navy, an exceedingly fortunate man.—Cis. Gazette.

ADMIRAL DANIEL AMMEN, U. S. N., retired, has been over in Warwick County, Va., where he has been spending the past two weeks with his old friend, Commo. J. Pembroke Jones, on a hunting expedition. He was accompanied by his two sons.—Landmark.

CAPTAIN ALBERT KAUTZ, U. S. N., has been passing a few days at the Capital, paying a flying visit from the Boston Navy-yard, where he is the Equipment Officer. The Captain's last cruise was on the *Michigan*, and was completed in August, 1885. His present orders date from July, 1885.

THE paragraph that is going the rounds of the newspapers to the effect that Admiral Porter, U. S. N., has realized \$50,000 from his novels seems to be wide of the mark. While in Newport recently the Admiral is reported to have declared that his publishers had sent him thus far less than \$70.

CAPTAIN N. H. FARQUHAR, U. S. N., has been at the Department several times the past week, and is engaged in looking out for prospective sea duty. His last cruise expired in 1881, and he is now waiting orders in Pottsville, Penn. It is regarded among the possibilities that he may command a steel cruiser.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTER S. LAURENCE HEAP, U. S. Navy, in charge of his department on the Ironclads at City Point, Va., is making hosts of friends in that part of the Old Dominion, and his approaching detachment will break up a most pleasant circle of friends who have become very much attached to the Paymaster.

ASSISTANT SURGEON THOS. A. BERRYHILL, U. S. N., appointed June 17 of the present year, is now serving on the *Minnesota*, training ship for boys. Dr. Berryhill was for a time on duty in the Museum of Hygiene, Washington, and the many friends at the Capital will be pleased to learn that he is as much a favorite there as here.

LIEUTENANT E. F. QUALTROUGH, U. S. N., now on duty at the Mare Island Navy-yard, Cal., is said to be at work on a book to be brought out some time during the coming year. The Lieutenant's previous ventures in this line have been so successful, and withal so valuable, that the new venture will be looked for with much interest.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER ROBERT CRAWFORD, U. S. N., who for several months past has been on sick leave, has been ordered to duty at the Mare Island Navy-yard, Cal., where it is hoped the climate will be favorable to his full recovery to health. Mr. Crawford has credit for eleven and a quarter years of sea service out of a total of twenty-two and a half years in the Navy.

LIEUTENANT ZALINSKI, 5th U. S. Cav., had a large party to visit him at Fort Lafayette on Tuesday, to witness experiments with the dynamite gun. In the party were Col. Barker, Royal Engineers; Col. Ellis, Royal Artillery, both connected with the British War Department; Col. Fosberry, English Army; Commo. Gherardi, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard; Captains Kirtland, Bunce, Boyd, and Kane; Lieut. Comdr. R. M. Berry and Comdr. Robeson, U. S. N.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM HARKNESS, U. S. N., is a well known figure at the Capital, and the results of his patience and skill are justly regarded as models wherever scientific work is most appreciated. But the Professor is not alone esteemed in the walks of "applied mathematics," but socially he is a success as well. The Cosmos Club, the most club-like club in the city, which will soon move into its commodious new quarters at the corner of 15th and H streets, numbers the Professor among its most valued and genial members.

LIEUTENANT G. C. FOULK, U. S. N., on duty as naval attaché at the Consulate, Seoul, Corea, has become thoroughly familiar with the language, manners, and customs, and with much of the folklore of the "Hermit Nation," and will probably set forth the results of his observations and experience in the form of a book or report as soon as relieved from that far-away and mysterious station. Mr. Foulk's knowledge of several eastern dialects renders him quite an invaluable adjunct to our Government in that part of the world.

ASST. NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR LEWIS NIXON, U. S. Navy, of Chester, Pa., was in Washington this week.

P. A. PAYMASTER J. A. MUDD, U. S. N., rejoined this week at the Brooklyn Navy-yard from a visit to Washington.

THE engagement is announced of Lieut. G. M. Stoney, U. S. N., to Miss Babcock, with the wedding in the near future.

PAY DIRECTOR J. S. CUNNINGHAM, U. S. N., is at present staying at the Sturtevant House, New York City. He will remain there several weeks and then go to Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANTS C. C. TODD, Lucien Young and Alfred Reynolds and Ensign R. Henderson were examined for promotion this week, and it is believed that each passed successfully.

PROF. CHAS. E. MUNROE, of the Naval Academy, publishes in the November number of Van Nostrand's "Engineering Magazine" an analysis of deposit from the channel way of the U. S. S. *Richmond*, submitted to him by P. A. Engr. Canaga, U. S. N.

P. A. ENGR. H. S. ROSS, P. A. Engr. C. R. Roelker, Med. Insp. E. S. Bogert, Lieut. C. P. Rees, P. A. Paymaster John W. Jordan, Lieut. Lucien Young, Asst. Constructor Lewis Nixon and Ensign R. Henderson registered at the Navy Department during the week.

THE Examining Board of Naval Engineers at Philadelphia has been reorganized. Chief Engr. Nones has been detached, and Chief Engr. McEwan ordered as a member of the board. The board now consists of Chief Engrs. H. W. Fitch, A. S. Greene and H. D. McEwan.

ONE of the most brilliant marriages of the season was that of Lieut. L. L. Reamey, U. S. N., to Miss Mary Roget Brewster, daughter of Mr. Wm. Cullen Brewster, which took place at the Church of the Holy Spirit, New York City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 10. About fifteen hundred guests were present, including Admiral Nicholson, Col. and Mrs. Lamont, Secretary and Mrs. Endicott, Secretary and Mrs. Whitney, Commodore Gherardi, Commander Forsythe, Miss Kate Davis, daughter of Admiral John Lee Davis; Commodores Kane and Gerry, Gen. and Mrs. Sheridan, Col. and Mrs. Wilson, Admiral and Mrs. Upshur. The venerable father of the bridegroom, Capt. Daniel K. L. Reamey, of Holidaysburg, Pa., was present with his two daughters. The mother of the bride entered the church leaning on the arm of her nephew, Lieut. Alfred M. Fuller, U. S. A. Immediately preceding the bride, who advanced up the aisle on her father's arm, was the maid of honor, Miss Anna Brewster. From the door of the chancel, attended by his best man, Lieut. Edw. E. Bradbury, U. S. N., came Lieut. Reamey to meet his bride. The bridesmaids, Miss Agnes Moen and Miss Eloise Ayres, of New York; Miss Jennie Sherrill, of Washington; Miss Carrie Ryan, of Charleston; Miss Mary Bush, of Niagara, wore demitain dresses. The six groomsmen, all in full uniform, were Lieut. A. M. Fuller, U. S. A., cousin of the bride; P. A. Surg. J. C. Boyd, U. S. N.; Lieut. N. E. Mason, U. S. N.; Lieut. Cowles, U. S. N.; Lieut. S. C. Lemly, U. S. N., and Lieut. Jacob J. Hunker, U. S. N. The ushers were Messrs. Edw. B. Adriance, Jas. R. Wales, Wm. Taylor and Rich'd Oliphant. The Rev. Dr. Guilbert performed the ceremony, after which came a reception at the residence of the bride's parents. The wedding tour will occupy about a fortnight, after which the married couple will establish themselves in Washington, at 1825 I street. Mrs. Reamey's first reception there will be on New Year's day. Lieut. Reamey has planned for building a house in Washington at an early date.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

LIEUTENANT NATHANIEL DOUGLASS WOLFE, 2d U. S. Artillery, died at his residence at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Nov. 4, after a long illness. He had been on sick leave since June, 1885. Lieut. Wolfe was born in Kentucky, and in September, 1861, volunteered with the Louisville Home Guards to resist the advance of Gen. Buckner. He was appointed sergeant major of the 23d Kentucky Volunteers in January, 1862, and soon afterwards was promoted to 1st lieutenant. He was aide-de-camp to Gen. Ward from May to June, 1862; assistant to the ordnance officer of Louisville until July, 1862, and ordnance officer of the district of Kentucky until September of that year. He was subsequently aide-de-camp to Gen. Granger, and A. A. G. of the Army of Ohio and Cumberland, filling these positions up to March, 1864, and was engaged at the actions of Lawrenceburg, Tenn., and Eaglesville, Ky. In March, 1864, he was mustered out, and in January, 1867, was appointed a 2d lieutenant, 34th U. S. Infantry; was transferred to the 2d U. S. Artillery in 1869, and promoted 1st lieutenant April 28, 1875. He was married some years ago to a daughter of Dr. John Neill, of Philadelphia. The funeral services took place from the house Nov. 6.

LIEUTENANT JOHN SCOTT, 4th U. S. Infantry, who was taken some time ago to the Insane Asylum at Washington, died there Nov. 10 of general paralysis. He served as enlisted man and officer during the war in the Illinois infantry, rising to the rank of captain and receiving the brevet of major for faithful and meritorious services. He was appointed 2d lieutenant 30th Infantry March 7, 1867, transferred to the 4th Infantry in 1869, and promoted 1st lieutenant in 1878. He was a native of Scotland.

THE remains of the late Surgeon B. A. Clements, U. S. A., whose death we announced last week, were sent, Nov. 4, from Fort Leavenworth to St. Louis, where they were temporarily placed in a vault at Bellefontaine Cemetery. Lieut. Bingham, U. S. A.,

with Mrs. Bingham, a sister of Mrs. Clements, accompanied the remains, which were taken to Leavenworth City in a hearse, with the following pallbearers: Lieut.-Col. Charles Page, M. D.; Lieut.-Col. William A. Rucker, P. D.; Major J. V. D. Middleton, M. D.; Major J. P. Martin, Asst. Adjt. Gen.; Major George B. Sanford, 1st Cav.; Capt. W. D. McCaw, M. D.; Capt. C. C. Carr, 1st Cav. and Act. Asst. Surg. Chase. Mrs. Clements was too much prostrated to go to St. Louis. Her father, Mr. T. S. Rutherford, of St. Louis, and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, of New York, are with her.

The Kansas City Times, in an obituary notice of the deceased, says:

He was an excellent physician and successful surgeon. His kindness of heart endeared him not alone to his patients, but to all who came in contact with him. As a soldier he had a fine sense of duty, in fact duty was with him the first consideration. His thoughtful kindness to all serving under him will ever be cherished in their memory. He was a gentleman of the old school, touched up with a mixed coloring of Georgetown Heights and the Rocky Mountains. Born and educated under Jacksonian ethics, he remained loyal to his commission and received polish and promotion together. The ruggedness of the first was tempered by the climate of the second, forming a happy combination both for himself and friends. A student in severity and simplicity, his mind was richly stored from certain fields, and of late he was much interested in biblical studies, reading largely every new phase and with a growing interest. A certain translation of the New Testament had peculiar charms for him, throwing as he expressed it "floods of light on passages that to him had always been obscure." He was a lover of children, giving evidence of a normally good heart, and was exceedingly particular that his own children—daughters—should read only the books that were purest and best. His earthly labors ended, let him have the kindest benedictions of men and God will manage all else.

MRS. TODD, widow of Gen. J. B. S. Todd, died at Minneapolis Oct. 23. Gen. Todd, it may be recollected, was graduated from West Point in 1837, rose to Captain, 6th U. S. Inf., resigned in 1856, was sutler at Fort Randall from 1856 to 1861, appointed Brig.-Gen. of Volunteers by President Lincoln, his cousin, Sept. 19, 1861, and resigned July 17, 1862. He died in 1872. Mrs. Todd was a sister of the late Gen. William Hoffman, U. S. A., and mother of Mrs. Dean, wife of Lieut. A. T. Dean, 4th U. S. Cav.

MR. SETH WILMARTH, one of the best known of American machinists, died Nov. 5, at Malden, Mass., of heart disease at the age of 76. In 1855 he was appointed superintendent and master mechanic of the Charleston Navy-yard. During his long term of service—over 20 years—he made many permanent and valuable improvements in several departments of the Navy-yard.

DR. RALPH L. STONE, one of the house physicians at the Kings County Hospital, at Flatbush, committed suicide on Friday last by shooting himself in the forehead. He was a nephew of Medical Director J. C. Spear, U. S. N., stationed at the New York Navy-yard, and was unmarried and lived with his uncle.

MR. ANDREW GRAY, a venerable gentleman of 86, who died at Georgetown, Ind., October 15, was the father of Capt. C. N. Gray, 25th U. S. Infantry. Captain Gray, who left Fort Meade for Georgetown, to attend his father's funeral, will return to that post next week.

MR. CHAS. LOUIS BORIE, brother of ex-Secretary of the Navy Adolph E. Borie, died at Philadelphia, November 7.

#### DEATH OF DAVID CROCKETT.

CAPTAIN REUBEN M. POTTER, U. S. A., writing to correct some statements in an account of the fall of the Alamo that appeared in an article on General Sam Houston, in the *Century* for August, 1884, states that Crockett was killed by a bullet shot while at his post on the outworks of the fort, and was one of the first to fall. Capt. Potter says that the story of Crockett being captured with a gun barrel in one hand, and a huge knife in the other, and a semicircle of dead Mexicans about him is pure fiction. Bowie was ill at the time of the fight, and was found murdered in his bed; and a single bullet hole in the forehead of Travis tells the whole tale of his death. Nothing else, he adds, can be known.

#### THE WORLD'S BIG GUNS.

SIR FREDERICK BRAMWELL recently in the Town Hall, Birmingham, delivered his inaugural address as president of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, his subject being "Our Big Guns." Having dwelt at length and with great minuteness on the technical branches of his subject—the construction of guns, the form and velocity of shot, and the relative values of steel and other metals—he referred to the great increase in the size of the guns which has taken place within the last few years and instituted a comparison between those of England and other countries. He said:

"The facts as regards France, so far as I know them, are that their largest steel guns are of 75 tons weight and of 16½ inches bore, firing a projectile weighing 1,720 pounds, with a muzzle velocity of 1,739 feet per second, giving an energy of 36,000 foot-tons. The gun is breech-loading, and is rifled on the increasing twist system, as the English guns are. As regards Germany, I do not believe that the Germans have in their service any guns larger than (if indeed they be so large as) the steel guns I have mentioned as belonging to France, although, no doubt, the great German gunmaker is prepared to manufacture for them, as he has done for the Italians, guns up to 119 tons. The facts as regards Italy are that, except two 119-ton guns just mentioned, her other big guns of 100 and 105 tons have been manufactured in England."

"With respect to the 119 ton guns, I am informed their ballistics are as follows: Weight of charge, 727 pounds; weight of shot, 2,314 pounds; muzzle velo-

city, 1,772 feet per second; and muzzle energy, 50,324 foot-tons. It may be interesting to compare the ballistics of the 105 ton guns, which are: Weight of charge, 900 pounds; weight of shot, 2,000 pounds; muzzle velocity, 2,019 feet per second; and muzzle energy, 56,547 foot-tons. I think you will agree I am justified in saying that the position of Italy as regards big guns is no more than on a par with our own. Now, I think the foregoing statements should satisfy you we are not lagging behind other nations, but are well to the front, while with regard to wire-gun experiments I believe we have done, and are doing, more than has been attempted by any other nation."

#### CRUISE OF THE BROOKLYN.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Baltimore Sun describes the Brooklyn's trip through the Suez Canal to Aden as follows: Left Port Said Oct. 5 and proceeded at a speed of 5½ knots per hour. Found the canal run in a straight line through Lake Maryutah for a distance of 29 miles. At the end of the lake we came to the small village of Kantara. Leaving Kantara, steamed on through the small Ballahunes and then on past the highest point on the line of the canal, El Gisir, about 52 feet high. A few miles further on saw the palace of the Khedive, a neat-looking one-story building, but with no shade of any kind around it. Rounded a curve in the canal here, entered Lake Timah and got a good view of the canal town of Ismanya. It was getting late on arrival off this place, so the pilot concluded to anchor for the night. The next morning got under way early, steaming through the lake and into the canal again. Shortly after entering the canal passed the foot of Gebel Maryam. A few miles beyond came to the little station of Serapeum, so named from some large blocks of stone near it, which were at first supposed to be the remains of a temple of Serapis, but which are now pronounced, from inscriptions found upon them, to be the ruins of a large monument originally erected by Darius, King of the Medes and Persians. A few miles farther on entered and passed through the two Bitter Lakes. The first station after leaving these lakes was Shaluf.

Passed Suez on the afternoon of Oct. 5, stopping but long enough to drop our pilot and the mail, and then standing on down the Gulf of Suez, bound for Aden, with the mountains of Sinai on one side and a burning Egyptian desert on the other. A short time after passing Suez had a fine view of an oasis in the desert, midway between the sea and the foot of Sinai Mountains. Next morning had a fine view of the top of Mount Sinai for a short time before sunrise, but the sun brought up a companion in the form of a veil of white mist, which hid the mountain from view for the remainder of the day. Towards sunset the reflection of the sun's rays gave a purplish tint to this misty veil, which was reflected onto the sea, giving it a delicate pink color. During the same day sighted three wrecks, not an uncommon sight in this sea. The numerous shoals in this sea and the ragged coral patches along the shores have caused many vessels to come to grief. Then, again, the currents are very uncertain, and until lately the coasts have been but poorly lighted. The fourth day out passed Djeddah, the seaport of Mecca. The weather in this sea was intensely hot, the temperature at night being almost as unbearable as that of the day. Each day brought a dazzling dawn of brilliant color, a blistering noon, a burning sunset, and a clear starlight night, which would be called glorious but for the heat. There is said to be but one more oppressive stretch of water on the face of the globe, and that is the Persian Gulf. The seventh day out passed close to the imposing-looking town of Mocha, with its many fine stone buildings and its numerous mosques, with their lofty minarets showing out in bold relief against the purplish-looking mountains behind.

The evening of this same day entered the historical Strait of Bau-el-Manseeb—the Strait of the Gate of Affliction—and ran into a most refreshing breeze. The heated air of the deserts on each side of the Red Sea is constantly rising, forming a partial vacuum, and its place is supplied by airs which, in coming through the narrow strait, blow with considerable violence nearly all the year round. About sunset reached the Island of Perim, an English colony. It is almost a bare rock of volcanic formation, occupied by a small English garrison, which receives all its supplies from Aden. After passing Perim a run of a hundred miles over a smooth sea brought us to Aden, and there dropped anchor on the afternoon of Oct. 13, 1886.

#### DEFENCES FOR NEW YORK HARBOR.

JOSEPH NIMMO, Jr., recently Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, on Tuesday before the Committee on Sea Coast Defences of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, read a paper giving at length his suggestions as to the proper defences for New York Harbor, as recently set forth in a letter to the Chamber of Commerce. The committee discussed the plan and will make a report to the Board of Trade approving it.

#### RAILROADS IN CHINA.

P. A. ENGINEER H. S. ROSS, U. S. N., lately returned from China, was in Chicago this week, and is reported as saying: "The efforts of capitalists of other nations to build a railroad through China had as yet come to naught. Gen. Wilson, an American, was there looking after this work for American interests and had the sanction of the State Department. The Chinese Government, he says, has put a stop to the practice of sending its young men to America and European cities to be taught. Most of them become dissatisfied with their own country upon their return, are restless, and fail to make contented citizens. Americans in China are looked upon with more favor than any other class of foreigners, because the Chinese believe they have 'no axes to grind.'"

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

"When an officer is granted leave of absence it shall be charged to the year or years in which it first accrued in order of priority of date, and any balance of accrued leave remaining shall stand to his credit for future leaves, provided no credit shall stand longer than four years from date of accruing." This to take effect Jan. 1 (G. O. Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

## THE ARMY.

G. O. 76, H. Q. A., Oct. 20, 1886.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 1327 of the Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

1327. In addition to these inspections, post, station, and other permanent commanders will, between the first and fifth days of August in each year, make thorough inspections of their respective commands, and forward reports thereof, through the proper military channels, to the Inspector General's Office, at the Headquarters of the Army, so as to reach that office not later than August 31. These reports are not to interfere or dispense with those of the inspecting officers.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:  
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 80, H. Q. A., Oct. 4, 1886.

By direction of the Secretary of War the dispensaries at division and department headquarters, when these are not located at military posts, will be closed, and the hospital stewards thereof allowed the option of taking their discharges or of being transferred to military posts. The necessary medical supplies at such places will be procured as provided for in the Regulations.

Where division or department headquarters are located at a military post only one dispensary will be allowed, which will be used for both headquarters and post.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:  
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 81, H. Q. A., Nov. 5, 1886.

Hereafter, besides the field musicians, saddlers, farriers, and blacksmiths authorized by law, only bakers and cooks will be supplied from the recruiting depots to troops, batteries, and companies, upon the approved requisitions of their respective commanders; and the practice of specially assigning recruits of trades or occupations other than those above mentioned, being no longer deemed beneficial to the service, will be discontinued.

Companies serving at posts in course of construction, or when other urgent necessity exists, may, upon application setting forth the necessity, be furnished enlisted men, mechanics by occupation, when it is practicable to do so.

Band musicians will be supplied as heretofore, whenever practicable, upon the approved requisitions of regimental commanders, as contemplated by paragraph 814 of the Regulations.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:  
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIR. 13, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Oct. 26, 1886.

The following report received through regular official channels, is published for the information of this command:

FORT APACHE, ARIZONA, Oct. 20, 1886.

Post Adjutant, Fort Apache, Arizona:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to verbal orders of the post commander I proceeded, in command of twenty enlisted men of Troop H, 10th Cavalry, on a scout in search of hostile Indians supposed to be in the direction of the eastern border of the territory. I left this post on the 14th inst., and after searching the country on the Bonito Fork of the Black River proceeded in a N. E. direction. About dark, on the 17th inst., I found a trail of about 30 head of stock, principally unshod mules, going west. The next morning at break of day I took up the trail and followed it at as rapid a pace as possible, considering the kind of country I had to travel over, it being almost impossible to describe its ruggedness, for about thirty miles when I obtained sight of the Indians, and was at the same time discovered by them.

They were just going over the top of a mountain fully 2,000 feet high and almost perpendicular, and I was at the bottom of it. After climbing for two hours I reached the top, my men and horses greatly exhausted, and gave chase, passing over at least five mountains fully as high as the one described, and after a hard chase of fifteen miles the Indians dropped their stock and took to the mountains, but my command was so close to them that their movements were discernible. One after another they were run down or hunted out of the places in which they were hiding until I had captured all but three.

I sent one of the squaws out into the mountains to induce the rest to come in, and succeeded so well that the next morning by daylight I had the entire band.

The captures consist of Chief Mangus and two bucks, three squaws, two boys capable of bearing arms, one girl, and four children of various ages; also twenty-nine mules, five ponies, all the rations, camp outfit, blankets, in fact everything they had.

The next day I marched toward Fort Apache, reached here on the 19th inst., and turned over result of the scout to the Commanding Officer.

My entire command consisted of myself, two Sergeants, two Corporals, one Trumpeter and fifteen privates; also two scouts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
CHARLES L. COOPER, Capt. 10th Cavalry,  
Commanding Troop H.

In this connection the Department Commander desires to express his commendation of the skill and enterprise exhibited by Captain Cooper in this important capture, and also the valuable services rendered by the troops engaged.

By command of Brig. Gen. Miles:  
J. A. DAPRAY, 2d Lieut. 23d Inf., A. D. C.,  
Acting Asst. Adjt. Gen.

G. O. 34, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Nov. 4, 1886.

Gives detailed instructions so that the troops of the Department may at all times be fully prepared and equipped for active field service, and with a view to promote their efficiency in the emergency of a sudden outbreak of hostile Indians, etc.

G. O. 19, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Nov. 1, 1886.

The Commanding General wishes it to be distinctly understood by all officers in this Department, that there will be required a strict compliance in all respects with the United States laws, regulations and tactics, and with instructions for plans and estimates duly authorized from these or superior Headquarters. In case any deviation from authorized plans, in any particular locality, be considered desirable by a post commander, application therefor, with reasonable ground stated, must be made before any change whatever is undertaken.

By order of Brigadier General Willcox:  
J. P. MARTIN, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

G. O. 20, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Nov. 5, 1886.

Calls attention to the great importance of estimating distances correctly, of acquainting the men, particularly recruits, to the use of their arms by the liberal expenditure of blank cartridges, of teaching the troop horses to stand fire by the use of the same, and finally to the importance of pistol practice, both mounted and dismounted.

G. O. 7, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, Oct. 20, 1886.

The post of Fort Halleck, Nevada, will be abandoned, and as soon as the public property is disposed of, Co. H, 1st Infantry, will proceed to Fort McDermitt, Nev., relieving Co. E, 1st Infantry, which will proceed to Angel Island, Cal., and take station.

By command of Major General Howard:  
CHAUNCEY McKEEVER, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

## General Officers.

Brig. Gen. Gibbon, Dept. Comdr., accompanied by 1st Lieut. Edward J. McClelland, A. D. C., will proceed to Boise Barracks, on public business (S. O. 189, Oct. 27, D. Columbia).

Brig. Gen. Willcox, commanding, accompanied by Capt. L. E. Campbell, A. Q. M., and Capt. J. E. Greer, Chief Ord. Officer, will proceed to Forts Riley and Hays, Denver and Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, thence to Forts Lyon and Reno, I. T., on public business (S. O. 125, Nov. 3, Dept. Mo.).

## Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Col. Charles H. Tompkins, A. Q. M. G., will proceed to Fort Porter, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 178, Nov. 8, Div. Atlantic).

Lieut.-Col. Marshall I. Ludington, D. Q. M. G., will inspect damaged and obsolete property at Philadelphia, for which Capt. John V. Furey, A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O. Nov. 10, H. Q. A.).

The leave granted Capt. Wm. A. Elderkin, C. S., Newport Barracks, Ky., is extended three days (S. O. 179, Nov. 9, Div. Atlantic).

The furlough for four months granted Com. Sergt. Daniel Harner is extended thirty days (S. O., Nov. 6, H. Q. A.).

Com. Sergt. James M. Don is assigned to Fort Bowie to relieve Com. Sergt. George M. Berkel, who will proceed to Fort Mojave, for duty. Com. Sergt. Robert H. Jones will proceed to Whipple Barracks to relieve Com. Sergt. John Hessler, who will proceed to Fort Mason, Cal., for duty (S. O., Nov. 4, H. Q. A.).

S. O. 257, relating to Com. Sergts. James M. Don, Herman Mendel, and George M. Berkel, is revoked. Com. Sergt. Emile Laray, upon being relieved at Fort McDermitt by Com. Sergt. James M. Don, will proceed to Fort Bowie, Ariz., to relieve Com. Sergt. George M. Berkel, who will proceed to Fort Mojave, Ariz., for duty (S. O., Nov. 6, H. Q. A.).

To enable Com. Sergt. Jonathan R. Southwick to comply with par. 12, S. O. 250, c. s., H. Q. A., he is relieved from duty at Fort Fred Steele, Wyo., and will turn over the duties of that post, with which he is charged, to the non-commissioned officer commanding the guard in charge of the public property at that post (S. O. 145, Nov. 4, D. Platte).

## Pay Department.

Major Wm. Smith, Paymr., will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal, and pay the troops (S. O. 170, Nov. 8, Div. Mo.).

Major Charles McClure, Pay Dept., will report to the C. O., Newport Barracks, Ky., for temporary garrison C. M. duty (S. O. 179, Nov. 9, Div. Atlantic). Payment of troops on muster rolls of Oct. 31 will be made as follows: Major James F. Canby, Paymr., at Boise Barracks and Fort Klamath. Major John B. Keefe, Paymr., at Forts Walla Walla, Spokane, and Coeur d'Alene. Major De Witt C. Poole, Paymr., Vancouver Barracks, Forts Canby and Townsend (S. O. 186, Oct. 23, D. Columbia).

Col. Daniel McClure, Chief Paymaster, will, on the 1st of December, 1886, take station and establish his office in New York City. (G. O. 20, Div. A., Nov. 12.)

## Medical Department.

Par. 7, F. O. 83, and par. 6, F. O. 90, c. s., D. Ariz., are amended to read Asst. Surg. Leonard Wood, instead of M. W. Wood (S. O. 114, Nov. 3, D. Ariz.).

Lieut. Col. R. H. Alexander, Surg., is detailed as member of the G. C. M. convened at Whipple Barracks, A. T., by par. 2, S. O. 77, D. A. (S. O. 114, Nov. 3, D. Ariz.).

Asst. Surg. E. R. Morris is relieved from duty at Fort Bayard, and will proceed to Fort Thomas, A. T., for duty (S. O. 110, Oct. 29, D. Ariz.).

A. A. Surg. C. H. Allen is relieved from duty at Fort Thomas, and will proceed to Fort Bayard, N. M., and report for duty (S. O. 110, Oct. 29, D. Ariz.). S. O. 107 is modified to direct A. A. Surg. R. P. Finlay to take station at Fort McDowell instead of Fort Bowie (S. O. 110, Oct. 29, D. Ariz.).

Asst. Surg. W. D. Crosby is relieved from duty at Fort McDowell, and will proceed to Fort Bowie for duty (S. O. 110, Oct. 29, D. Ariz.).

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. John L. Phillips, Asst. Surg., Fort Sisseton, D. T. (S. O. 116, Nov. 2, D. Dakota.).

To enable Capt. Henry S. Turrill, Asst. Surg., to comply with par. 12, S. O. 252, H. Q. A., he is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Platte (S. O. 145, Nov. 4, D. Platte).

1st Lieut. Francis Ives, Asst. Surg., will proceed to and take station at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 145, Nov. 4, D. Platte.).

A. A. Surg. David S. Snively is relieved from duty at Fort Randall, and will proceed to Fort Sisseton, for duty (S. O. 116, Nov. 2, D. Dakota.).

The journey of Capt. W. G. Spencer, Asst. Surg., from Fort Yates, D. T., to Fort Meade, D. T., and being necessary for the public service, the order of the C. O., Fort Yates, is confirmed (S. O., Nov. 2, D. Dakota.).

Capt. Edward B. Moseley, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 186, Oct. 23, D. Columbia.).

Hospl. Steward John A. Murray, recently app'd from private, Troop C, 8th Cav., will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Tex., for assignment to duty (S. O., Nov. 4, H. Q. A.).

Hospl. Steward C. H. Skeels will proceed to Fort Lowell, A. T., for duty (S. O. 111, Oct. 30, D. Ariz.).

Hospl. Steward J. A. Leslie is relieved from duty at Fort Lewis, Colo., and will proceed without delay to Fort Bowie, A. T. (S. O. 114, Nov. 3, D. Ariz.).

The extension of leave on surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Leonard Y. Loring, Asst. Surg., is further extended three months on surgeon's certificate. On the expiration of his leave he will report

by letter to the Surgeon General (S. O., Nov. 10, H. Q. A.).

Hosp. Steward Chas. Primbs, will report to the Com. Gen. Div. Atlantic for assignment to duty S. O., Nov. 10, H. Q. A.).

## Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Lieut. Col. John W. Barlow, C. E., will proceed to the Mussel Shoals of the Tennessee River, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 109, Nov. 8, C. E.).

Major Wm. H. Heuer, C. E., will proceed to Bayou Plaquemine and its connecting streams, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 170, Nov. 9, C. E.).

Mr. S. T. Abert, U. S. Agent, will proceed to the Rapahannock River, Va., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 167, Nov. 4, C. E.).

Col. Henry L. Abbot, C. E., and Lieut. Col. Walter McFarland, C. E., will proceed to Buffalo, N. Y., on duty in connection with the improvement of the harbor (S. O. 168, Nov. 6, C. E.).

Lieut. Col. George L. Gillespie, C. E., will proceed to Plymouth Harbor and Manchester Harbor, Mass., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 168, Nov. 6, C. E.).

Capt. Frederick A. Hinman, C. E., will proceed to Baltimore, Md., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 168, Nov. 6, C. E.).

The telegraphic instructions of Nov. 3, directing the Chief Engineer officer of the Dept. of Dakota to return from Fort Custer, M. T., to his station, at these headquarters, are confirmed (S. O. 117, Nov. 4, D. Dakota.).

Major Milton B. Adams, C. E., will proceed to Fort Montgomery, N. Y., on public business (S. O., Nov. 6, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. John Mills, C. E., will report for temporary duty as engineer of the third light-house district, relieving Brig. Gen. James C. Duane, Chief of Engineers, of his duties as engineer of that district, and taking station in New York City (S. O., Nov. 6, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. E. J. Spencer, Chief Engr., is relieved from duty as engineer officer of the Dept. Arizona (S. O. 110, Oct. 29, D. Ariz.).

Major Jared A. Smith, C. E., will proceed to Penobscot and Brooksville, Me., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 171, Nov. 10, C. E.). Leave for one month from Dec. 2 is granted Major Milton B. Adams, C. E. (S. O. 171, Nov. 10, C. E.).

Lieut. Lansing H. Beach, C. E., will proceed to Corapolis, Pa., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 171, Nov. 10, C. E.).

Lieut. Lansing H. Beach, C. E., will proceed to New Cumberland, W. Va., Powhatan Point, O., and Ravenswood, W. Va., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 171, Nov. 10, C. E.).

1st Lieut. Frank E. Hobbs, O. D., will proceed to Johnstown, Penn., for the purpose of inspecting work on hoops and forgings being performed at that place (S. O., Nov. 8, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Douglas A. Howard, Ord. Dept., is relieved from duty at the West Point Foundry and will report for duty to the president of the board for testing rifled cannon, etc., taking station in New York City (S. O., Nov. 10, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Joseph C. Clifford, Ordnance Dept., ordered from Frankford Arsenal, Phila., to West Point, Pa., to inspect work on boilers being constructed for Ordnance Department.

Ord. Sergt. John Barr will proceed to St. Francis Barracks, Fla., and report for discharge and reenlistment (S. O. 179, Nov. 9, Div. Atlantic).

## Signal Corps.

Sergt. Wm. W. Thomas, Signal Corps, will proceed to St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine (S. O., Nov. 4, H. Q. A.).

2d Lieut. Benjamin M. Purcell, Sig. Corps, will proceed to Norfolk, and thence to Cape Henry and Cape Charles, and carry out instructions (S. O., Nov. 6, H. Q. A.).

## THE LINE.

## Changes of Stations of Troops Ordered.

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending November 6, 1886:

Troop M, 2d Cav., to Fort Bidwell, Cal.  
Troop L, 4th Cav., to Fort Stanton, N. M.  
Troop E, 6th Cav., to Fort Union, N. M.  
Bat. K, 5th Art., to Fort Wood, N. Y. H.  
Co. K, 14th Inf., to Fort Klamath, Ore.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

## 1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqs., B. D. E. G. and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and C, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, H, and I, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

1st Lieut. J. G. Galbraith is detailed to witness the issue of annuity goods at Tongue River (S. O. 115, Oct. 30, D. Dak.).

## 2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweetzer.

Hdqs., B. E. F. G. and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

So much of F. O. 99 as directs 2d Lieut. A. M. Fuller to proceed to San Diego Barracks is amended to direct him to proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 110, Oct. 29, D. Ariz.).

## 4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqs., B. D. E. F. H. and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and M, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G. and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

2d Lieut. R. D. Walsh, now at San Carlos, A. T., will report to Capt. Pierce, 1st Inf., for special duty at that place (S. O. 114, Nov. 3, D. Ariz.).

A Fort Stanton correspondent says: "Troop L, of the 4th Horse, arrived 65 men strong on Sunday, Capt. Wint in command, and Lieut. Murray, 4th Cav. They made a very fine show, as well as an impression, as they marched into the post. After dinner they were treated to an offhand base ball match between the infantry, composed of men from Cos C and E, 13th Inf., and men from Troops D and E 6th Horse. The cavalry boys pulled ahead, and won the game by a score of 16 to 18."

Lieut.-Col. Forsyth, commanding, in a circular of Nov. 4, publishes a table of distances marched by

troops of the regiment during the operations against Chiricahua-Apache Indians, 1885-6:

Date.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	M
May, 1885.	297	254	235	231	211	65	154	226	429	....	....
June, ..	201	363	191	203	211	65	191	115	304	226	....
July, ..	235	216	341	197	183	323	80	141	232	240	....
Aug., ..	20	402	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sept., ..	52	32	95	217	110	97	40	95	25	60	....
Oct., ..	80	167	60	232	94	216	214	305	180	195	....
Nov., ..	42	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dec., ..	42	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
D. M., 1885.	907	1032	1324	1236	720	962	719	736	1047	1549	104
Jan., 1886.	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Feb., ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
March, ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
April, ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
May, ..	60	306	95	453	234	237	220	68	469	201	188
June, ..	68	269	115	75	107	12	53	177	191	219	75
July, ..	107	197	76	35	60	....	....	....	....	....	....
Aug., ..	363	100	255	255	106	324	268	64	375	284	....
Sept., ..	83	114	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
D. M., 1886.	270	1298	512	944	842	864	853	989	1081	1463	1009
D. M.,	1177	2239	1836	2180	1562	1820	1572	1725	2128	3011	1113

D. M., by Detachments. Troop D 240 miles. Troop G 135 miles. Troop M 438 miles. Aggregate of distances marched by regiment during campaign, 21,484 miles. Average per troop, 1,933.1-11 miles. Troop L is serving in Dept. of Missouri. Headquarters marched in August, 1886, 220 miles.

#### 5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqs., D. E. H. and L. Ft. Riley, Kas.; A. F. and I. Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B. C. G. and K. Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Troop E (Capt. Price's), now at Camp on Chillicothe Creek, I. T., will return, Nov. 15, to Fort Riley, Kas. The C. O. Fort Reno, I. T., will exercise control over that part of the Indian Territory heretofore guarded by Capt. Price's troop (S. O. 124, Nov. 1, Dept. M.).

#### 6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., A. C. G. and L. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Union, N. M.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. F. G. Hodgson, Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 111, Oct. 30, D. Ariz.).

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. H. P. Perrine (S. O. 113, Nov. 2, D. Ariz.).

2d Lieut. J. M. Stotsenburg is relieved as a member of the G. C.-M. convened at Fort Stanton, N. M., by par. 3, S. O. 71, D. Ariz. (S. O. 114, Nov. 3, D. Ariz.).

#### 7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqs., B. C. D. G. K. and M. Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; A. Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I. Ft. Totten, Dak.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Charles A. Varnum, Fort Yates, D. T., to take effect about Nov. 20 (S. O. 116, Nov. 2, D. Dak.).

#### 8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., C. and H. San Antonio, Tex.; A. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I. Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D. Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E. F. G. K. and L. Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

The leave granted Capt. Louis T. Morris is extended seven days (S. O. Nov. 6, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Samuel W. Fountain will report to the C. O. of the Cavalry Depot, Jefferson Barracks, for duty (S. O. 148, Oct. 25, R. S.).

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Jas. H. Ray, Troop F (S. O. 109, Nov. 4, Div. M.).

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James B. Hickey is extended two months and fifteen days (S. O. Nov. 3, H. Q. A.).

#### 9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqs., D. and H. Ft. McKim, Wyo.; C. F. and K. Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A. G. and I. Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M. Ft. Washita, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chesse, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Martin B. Hughes, Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 169, Nov. 4, Div. M.).

Capt. Michael Cooney is relieved from duty on recruiting service upon the closing of the rendezvous at Nashville, Nov. 6 (S. O. 156, Nov. 5, R. S.).

Lieut.-Col. James S. Brislin is relieved from duty at Fort Niobrara, Neb., and will proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., and take station at that post. Par. 5, S. O. 109, D. Platte, assigning Major James F. Handlett to station at Fort Robinson, Neb., is amended to assign him to station at Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 146, Nov. 5, D. Platte.).

#### 10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqs., E. K. and L. Ft. Grant, A. T.; B. Whipple Bks. A. T.; A and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I and M, Ft. Verde, A. T.; C, D, F, and G, Ft. Thomas A. T.

The verbal instructions of the Dept. Comdr. to Lieut.-Col. J. F. Wade, Aug. 20, 1886, to return from Albuquerque, N. M., to his proper station at Fort Apache, A. T., are confirmed (S. O. 114, Nov. 3, D. Ariz.).

The journeys on official business by 1st Lieut. Charles H. Grierson, from St. Louis to Jefferson Barracks and return, Sept. 14, 21, and 28, are approved (S. O. Nov. 8, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. L. Finley, having completed the duty for which he was ordered to St. Augustine, will return to his station (S. O. Nov. 9, H. Q. A.).

#### 1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqs., A. C. I. L. and K. Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E. Vancouver Bks. W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

Capt. Joseph P. Sanger, A. D. C., will accompany the Chief Quartermaster of the Division on his official visit to Fort Porter, N. Y. (S. O. 181, Nov. 11, Div. A.).

#### 2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqs., G. and L. St. Francis Bks. Fla.; A\* and E, Little Rock Bks. Ark.; B and H, Atlanta, Ga.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks. Ala.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks. La.

The following promotion is announced: 2d Lieut. Edward H. Catlin, to 1st Lieutenant, Nov. 4, 1886, vice Wolfe, deceased, which carries him from Bat. I, at Jackson Barracks, La., to Bat. L, at St. Francis Barracks, Fla. (S. O. 173, Nov. 9, Div. A.).

The leave granted Major Charles B. Throckmorton, Jackson Barracks, La., is further extended seven days (S. O. 181, Nov. 11, Div. A.).

#### 3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs., A. C. E. H. K. and L. Washington Bks. D. C.; B, Newport Bks. Ky.; D, G. and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, San Antonio, Tex.

\* Light battery.

1st Lieut. William E. Birkhimer is detailed as Acting Judge-Advocate, Dept. of Columbia, and will report accordingly (S. O. Nov. 8, H. Q. A.).

The C. O. Newport Barracks, Ky., will issue a furlough for one month to Sergt. Thomas J. McCarter, Bat. B (S. O. 177, Nov. 6, Div. A.).

#### 4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqs., B. D. E. G. and I, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; L, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Probie, Me.

\* Light battery.

The C. O. Fort Warren will select three enlisted men and send them to Fort at Clark's Point, New Bedford, Mass., to report to 1st Lieut. John A. Lundeen to assist in taking an inventory of property (S. O. 176, Nov. 5, Div. A.).

Capt. J. B. Campbell will conduct a detachment of prisoners to the Leavenworth Military Prison (S. O. 179, Nov. 9, Div. A.).

#### 5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqs., F. I. H. and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C. and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; D, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; B, Ft. McHenry, Md.; E, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.; K, Ft. Wood, N. Y.; H, Ft. O. H. A. T.

\* Light battery.

Private Julius P. E. Jacobs has been appointed corporal in Bat. C.

Private Richard Brockmann has been appointed corporal in Bat. M.

#### 1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs., E. F. and K, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks. Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDowell, Nev.; I, San Diego Bks. Cal.

Co. H will proceed to Fort McDermitt, Nev., and relieve Co. K, which will take station at Angel Island, Cal. (G. O. 7, Oct. 29, D. Cal.).

#### 2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

Lieut.-Col. Joshua S. Fletcher, Jr., with Co. I, are relieved from duty at Fort Robinson, Neb., and will proceed to and take station at Fort Omaha, Neb. Cos. G and K are relieved from duty at Fort Niobrara, Neb., and under command of the senior officer, will proceed to and take station at Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 146, Nov. 5, D. Platte.).

2d Lieut. Frederick T. Van Liew is relieved from duty as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. convened at Fort Omaha, Neb., by par. 2, S. O. 88, D. Platte (S. O. 147, Nov. 6, D. Platte.).

#### 3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqs., A. G. H. and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

Capt. J. A. Snyder is detailed to witness the issue of annuity goods at the Crow Agency. He is also detailed Inspector of Indian supplies at that agency, vice 2d Lieut. Hadyn S. Cole, relieved (S. O. 115, Oct. 30, D. Dak.).

#### 4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqs., C. D. E. and H, Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Col. William P. Carlin will inspect clothing, medical and hospital property at Fort Coeur d'Alene, for which Asst. Surg. Curtis E. Munn is accountable (S. O. 186, Oct. 23, D. Columbia.).

#### 5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqs., A. B. D. E. G. I. and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

1st Lieut. Charles A. Churchill is relieved from duty on General Recruiting Service in the Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 117, Nov. 4, D. Dak.).

#### 6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqs., H. and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; D, Camp on Montezuma Creek, San Juan County, Utah; K, Salt Lake City, Utah.

1st Lieut. Stephen W. Groesbeck is announced as Acting Judge-Advocate, Dept. of Dakota (G. O. 17, Nov. 1, D. Dak.).

Capt. William H. H. Crowell, recruiting officer, Buffalo, will proceed to David's Island as a witness (S. O. 155, Nov. 4, R. S.).

#### 7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

2d Lieut. Charles H. Cochran is detailed as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. convened at Fort Omaha, Neb., by par. 2, S. O. 88, D. Platte (S. O. 147, Nov. 6, D. Platte.).

Leave for three months is granted 2d Lieut. Lewis D. Greene (S. O. Nov. 9, H. Q. A.).

#### 8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqs., A, B, E, F, G. and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; D and K, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

1st Lieut. Colville P. Terrett will proceed to David's Island, N. Y. H., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 152, Oct. 30, R. S.).

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. F. V. Krug (S. O. 112, Nov. 1, D. Ariz.).

The following will proceed to Whipple Barracks, A. T., as witnesses in the case of Private John P. Co. C: Capt. A. W. Corliss and C. A. Earnest and 1st Lieut. J. W. Summerhayes, R. Q. M. (S. O. 112, Nov. 1, D. Ariz.).

The telegraphic instructions of Aug. 15, 1886, from the A. A. Gen. in the field, at Fort Bowie, A. T., to Capt. G. Winslow to proceed from Fort Grant to Bowie Station, A. T., and relieve Capt. Whitney as A. C. S., are confirmed (S. O. 114, Nov. 3, D. Ariz.).

The 8th Infantry, now under orders for the Dept. of Platte, is assigned to the following stations, to take effect on its arrival in this Dept.: To Fort Niobrara, Neb.: The Colonel and Lieut.-Colonel, with the Regt. Hdqs., Band, and Cos. A, B, E, F, G, and H. To Fort Robinson, Neb.: The Major and Cos. C, D, I, and K. Cos. D and K will be sent to Fort Bridger, Wyo., for the coming winter (S. O. 146, Nov. 5, D. Platte.).

#### 9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqs., C. and F, Whipple Bks. A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; H and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; E, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T.; K, Ft. Verde, A. T.

Capt. Alfred Morton and A. H. Bowman, 1st Lieut. Hayden De Lany, and 2d Lieut. L. D. Tyson are detailed as members of the G. C.-M. convened at Fort Apache, A. T., by par. 1, F. O. 66, D. Ariz. (S. O. 113, Nov. 2, D. Ariz.).

1st Lieut. T. S. McCaleb will take charge, temporarily, of the Engineer Office at Hdqs. Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 114, Nov. 3, D. Ariz.).

1st Lieut. T. S. McCaleb is detailed as member of the G. C.-M. convened at Whipple Barracks, A. T., by par. 2, S. O. 77, D. Ariz. (S. O. 114, Nov. 3, D. Ariz.). The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Lieut.-Col. George M. Brayton is extended four months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O. Nov. 8, H. Q. A.).

#### 10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqs., F and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; B, C. and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Uncompahgre, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

The journey performed by 2d Lieut. R. L. Bullard, under instructions from the Dept. Comdr., in joining his station at Fort Bliss, Tex., from Fort Huachuca, A. T., between dates of Oct. 4 and 5, 1886, is confirmed (S. O. 114, Nov. 3, D. Ariz.).

1st Lieut. T. J. Clay, having completed the duty for which he was ordered to St. Augustine, will return to his station (S. O. Nov. 9, H. Q. A.).

#### 11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqs., A, D, E. and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

Capt. W. N. Sage is detailed to witness the issue of annuity goods at the Cheyenne River Agency and (Capt. O. B. Read at the Standing Rock Agency (S. O. 115, Oct. 30, D. Dak.).

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. William Patterson, Co. D (S. O. 109, Nov. 4, Div. M.).

2d Lieut. Robert L. Hirst is detailed for duty on General Recruiting Service for the Dept. of Dakota, at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 117, Nov. 4, D. Dak.).

#### 12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqs., A, B, D, F, G. and I, Madison Bks. N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks. N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

1st Lieut. Millard F. Walz, having completed the duties devolved upon him in New York City in connection with the inauguration of the Statue of Liberty, will return to Plattsburgh Barracks (S. O. 178, Nov. 8, Div. A.).

Leave for two months, to commence on or about Dec. 1, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. George S. Wilson, Madison Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 179, Nov. 9, Div. A.).

#### 13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdqs., Santa Fe, N. M.; A and H, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for two months is granted Lieut.-Col. John C. Bates (S. O. Nov. 5, H. Q. A.).

Col. Luther P. Bradley, commanding the Dist. of New Mexico, will proceed to his home and await retirement (S. O. Nov. 6, H. Q. A.).

#### 14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Capt. James Kennington is relieved as member of the G. C.-M. at Vancouver Barracks, and Capt. Charles H. Warrens is detailed member in his stead (S. O. 188, Oct. 26, D. Columbia.).

1st Lieut. Frank Taylor will proceed to Fort Townsend and report for G. C.-M. duty (S. O. 190, Oct. 29, D. Columbia.).

The C. O. Fort Coeur d'Alene will send Private Joseph H. Ross, deserter, under charge of 2d Lieut. Charles McQuiston and one enlisted man, witnesses in the case, to Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 190, Oct. 29, D. Columbia.).

#### 15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqs., E, F, G. and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

The Q. M. Dept. will furnish transportation from Fort Wingate, N. M., to St. Paul, Minn., for two private horses belonging to Col. R. E. A. Crofton (changing station) (S. O. 111, Oct. 30, D. Ariz.).

Capt. J. W. Bean is detailed to witness the issue of annuity goods at the Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agencies (S. O. 115, Oct. 30, D. Dak.).

#### 17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqs., A, C, D, E, F, G, I. and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B, Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

#### 18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqs., A, B. and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.

The extension of leave on account of sickness granted 2d Lieut. Everard E. Hatch is further extended four months on account of sickness (S. O., Nov. 8, H. Q. A.).

The extension of leave on surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Cass Durham is further extended six months on account of sickness (S. O. Nov. 10, H. Q. A.).

#### 19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, H. and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

#### 20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, H. and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Charles O. Bradley, Fort Maginnis, M. T., is extended thirteen days (S. O. 117, Nov

**24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.**

Hqrs., D. and H. Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

Capt. Lewis Johnson, Fort Sill, when notified by the Indian Agent that he is prepared to issue to the Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Indians annuity goods, will be present at the issue (S. O. 123, Oct. 30, Dept. M.)

Capt. F. M. Crandal, Fort Reno, when notified by the Indian Agent that he is prepared to issue to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians annuity goods, will be present at the issue (S. O. 123, Oct. 30, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. W. H. W. James is relieved from duty in connection with the Div. Rifle Competition, and will return to Fort Reno, I. T. (S. O. 124, Nov. 1, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. A. A. Augur, Fort Sill, will proceed to Fort Elliott and report for temporary duty (S. O. 124, Nov. 1, Dept. M.)

Leave for three months on surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. Morris C. Wessells (S. O. Nov. 9, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Charles L. Collins is extended two months (S. O. Nov. 10, H. Q. A.)

**Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1886.**

**APPOINTMENT.**

David L. Brainard, of New York, late Sergeant, Signal Corps, to be 2d Lieutenant, 2d Cavalry, October 22, 1886, vice Lewis, promoted.

**PROMOTION.**

2d Lieutenant Samuel E. Allen, 5th Artillery, to be 1st Lieutenant, October 23, 1886, vice Benét, transferred to the Ordnance Department.

**TRANSFER.**

1st Lieutenant J. Walker Benét, 5th Artillery, to the Ordnance Department, October 23, 1886, vice Medoniffe, deceased.

During the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1886.

**APPOINTMENTS.**

Paul Clendenn, of Illinois, to be Assistant Surgeon with the rank of 1st Lieutenant, November 5, 1886, vice O'Reilly, promoted.

Charles L. G. Anderson, of Maryland, to be Assistant Surgeon with the rank of 1st Lieutenant, November 5, 1886, vice Wales, resigned.

**PROMOTION.**

Captain Robert M. O'Reilly, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon with the rank of Major, November 1, 1886, vice Clements, deceased.

To be Assistant Surgeons with the rank of Captain, after five years' service, in accordance with the act of June 23, 1874.

Assistant Surgeon Edward C. Carter, October 22, 1886.

Assistant Surgeon Richard W. Johnson, October 22, 1886.

**TRANSFER.**

2d Lieutenant J. Y. Mason Blunt, from the 10th Infantry to the 5th Cavalry, November 4, 1886, with rank in the cavalry arm from October 23, 1886.

**CASUALTIES.**

Major Bennett A. Clements, Surgeon, died November 1, 1886, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

1st Lieutenant Nathaniel Wolfe, 2d Artillery, died November 4, 1886, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

1st Lieutenant Philip G. Wales, Assistant Surgeon, resigned November 5, 1886.

**Courts-martial.**

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Union, N. M., Nov. 4. Detail: Lieut.-Col. H. R. Miner, 10th Inf.; Major Emil Adam and Capt. Adam Kramer, 6th Cav.; Capt. C. L. Davis and J. T. Kirkman, 10th Inf.; Capt. M. C. Foster and B. Pease and 1st Lieut. C. M. Rockefeller, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Thomas Cruise, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. F. DeW. Ramsey and G. B. Duncan, 6th Inf.; and 1st Lieut. E. H. Plummer, 10th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 110, Oct. 20, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Yates, D. T., Nov. 8. Detail: Capt. Charles S. Hiley, 7th Cav.; Capt. Erasmus C. Gilbreath and Orden B. Read, 11th Inf.; Capt. William G. Spencer, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Horatio G. Sichel, Jr., 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. H. O. S. Helstead, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George O. Cross, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Lorenzo P. Davidson and Edward M. Lewis, 11th Inf.; and 2d Lieut. Charles W. Penrose, 11th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 117, Nov. 4, D. Dak.)

At Fort McHenry, Md., Nov. 9. Detail: Major John Brooke, Surg.; Capt. Edward R. Warner and George F. Barslow, 1st Lieuts. Edward C. Krower, James O'Hara, Charles Sellmer, and Charles G. Woodward, 3d Art.; and 2d Lieut. John K. Cree, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 177, Nov. 6, Div. A.)

**Army Boards.**

A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. William H. Powell, 4th Inf.; Capt. Alfred C. Girard, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Lewis, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Frank H. Andrus, 4th Inf.; and 2d Lieut. Robert E. L. Michie, 2d Cav., will meet at Boise Barracks, Idaho, Nov. 23, for the examination of Harry D. Humphrey for the appointment of 2d Lieutenant in the Army (S. O. Nov. 5, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. Charles A. Woodruff, Sub. Dept.; Capt. Andrew H. Russell, Ord. Dept.; and 1st Lieut. James N. Allison, 2d Cav., will convene at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., Oct. 25, to fix the responsibility for breakage and loss of certain Q. M. stores received by Capt. William S. Patton, A. Q. M. (S. O. 186, Oct. 23, D. Columbia.)

**DEPARTMENT NEWS.**

**Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.**

A despatch from Miles City says: "Chief Crazy Head and two Cheyenne bucks who were arrested and put in jail at Miles City, charged with killing some sheep, have been released at the request of the military authorities. Their arrest caused all the excitement on the Rosebud Agency, which resulted in sending a battalion of infantry to Cheyenne Agency to suppress any attempt at an uprising on the part of the Indians. The troops have received notice to remain at the agency until further orders."

**Dept. of the Platte.—Brig. Gen. George Crook.**

Lieut. D. C. Kingman, Corps of Engineers, has returned to Omaha, having suspended operations at the Yellowstone National Park for the season. He

says the reports of slaughter of game in the park by hunters and employees are greatly exaggerated. There is a large herd of buffaloes, numbering 300 or more; white bears, Rocky Mountain sheep, deer, and antelope are abundant. Whether the troops now in charge of the park will succeed in protecting the game from the hordes of hunters this winter as well as the park overseers have done in former seasons remains to be seen.

A "Roster of Troops," dated October 30, reaches us this week. It contains minute notes of "Events in the Platte from Aug. 4 to Oct. 19," and gives the usual complete information concerning the personnel of the Department.

**Division of the Pacific.—Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard.**

The *News-Letter* says: The first of the Presidio concerts was a very pleasant one, also, and the announcement of the fortnight hope to be given, commencing next week, has imparted much pleasure to the numerous admirers of those who wear the "buttons." These hours will alternate weekly with the concerts, so that hereafter Tuesday nights at the Presidio will be the red letter nights of the week; and let anyone attempt to interfere with them by giving conflicting parties, and see what the result will be! The Angel Islanders, not contented with the honors they have attained as entertainers, are determined to enter the list as charity aiders also, and to that end they will give a garden party for the benefit of an hospital next week. Music, both vocal and instrumental, games and dancing are among the attractions offered, and should the weather only prove fine a very delightful afternoon may be looked for.

**Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.**

General Miles this week reported 700 Hualpai Indians located in Northwestern Arizona in a destitute condition in a barren country, and as they must be fed or starve, requested that the military authorities issue a two-thirds ration per day.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

**WEST POINT, N. Y.**

PRINCE KAMATSU, uncle of the Mikado, commander of his bodyguard and Lt.-General in the Army of Japan, visited West Point last Friday. He was accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Tomatsin, Capt. Toshiya Bodjo, officers of ordnance and aids to the Prince, and four Japanese civilians. Many points of interest were seen and a number of section rooms visited while cadets were at recitation. The customary salute was fired in honor of the Prince's arrival, and shortly after four o'clock he reviewed the Corps of Cadets. One incident of the review, not prescribed in tactics, did not fail to be noticed. As the battalion was passing in review at double time, the left guide of the first company was seen to fall just as the company completed the first wheel; it looked as if his sword had gotten between his legs and tripped him. Just why non-commissioned officers should carry both sword and mallet is one of those tactical mysteries known only to experts. It looks pretty but is awfully inconvenient.

We did not have many visitors the past week, Col. H. Clay Wood, of the Adj.-General's Dept., and Lieut. C. C. Hewitt, 19th Inf., being the only ones.

Preparations are in progress looking toward the organization of a dramatic association for the purpose of giving private theatricals during the coming winter.

We had our first snow last Saturday night, when the weather turned cold.

At the recent election two graduates of the Military Academy were elected members of the State Legislature from Brooklyn. They were Major H. H. Poillon, class of 1871, and Col. Alexander R. Bacon, of the class of 1878. A 77 graduate has been appointed Governor of Wyoming, from which it appears that those graduates in civil life are getting faster promotion than their companions who remain in the Service.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

**SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.**

NOVEMBER 1, 1886.

On Thursday evening the post hall was filled with the officers and their wives and many prominent people from the city, to witness a dramatic entertainment. Thomas J. Williams's popular farce, "Ici on parle Français," was given by the same children who took part last time. They went through it in good style and kept the audience in the best of humor. Miss Mantie Otis's recitation was a pretty feature. The performance concluded with the sparkling comediella, "Taken from the French." Following is the cast of characters: Colonel Cosette, Lieut. D. J. Rumbough; Sir Felix Fritterly, Dr. H. S. Harris; Arthur Valance, Elmer S. A. Otis; Lady Fritterly, Mrs. H. J. Delamer; Myrtle Vance, Miss Hainard. I mention it in *hâte* the critical love scene between Arthur and Lady Fritterly, which deservedly won the applause of the evening, and the Old Cosy of Mr. Rumbough, who forever in the land of Nod, was very funny. The orchestra was from the 8th Cavalry Band and their execution was all that could be desired. To the efforts of Mr. Elmer Otis in securing the erection of the stage and to his general management of the affair was largely due the success of the evening. Rumor has it that the city people will enter into rivalry with the post for histrionic honors.

MEZFAH.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

**FORT MCHENRY, MD.**

A HANDSOME gold-mounted sword of exquisite design was presented to Major John G. Turnbull previous to his departure to take command of the Light Battery at Washington Barracks. The committee of Battery D selected to make the presentation was 1st Sergeant Curran, Corporal Whistlen, Musician Gibson, and Private Ackerman, and it took place at Major Turnbull's quarters on the evening of Oct. 28. Sergeant Curran being spokesman said: "We present you this sword as a token of our esteem and high regard and our kind feeling towards you as an officer and a gentleman while in command of Battery D, 3d Artillery, for sixteen years. We are at a loss for words to express the gratitude that each and every one of us owe you, and it is our wish and hope that you will yet live to wear it as a major general. We tender you our best wishes for your future welfare and happiness."

Major Turnbull responded feelingly, assured the battery it would even have his best wishes, and hoped it would prove as faithful to his successor as it had done to him.

J. P. E.

**FORT NIOBRARA, NEB.**

THE Omaha *Excelsior*, of November 4, says:

Society at Fort Niobrara has cast off the summer's pall and taken upon itself new brightness by reason of enforced idleness. The first progressive euchre party of the season was given by Mrs. Gen. Brislin on Wednesday evening, 23d ult. The first prize for ladies was won by Miss Belle L. hacher, of Valentine. Capt. Conline, well-known in Army circles here, captured the first prize for gentlemen. On the 24th Mrs. J. M. Thacher gave a charming party in honor of her niece, Miss Belle Thacher, at the rooms of the officers' club.

Dancing and refreshments contributed to a pleasant evening. Mr. A. Thacher, not to be outdone, gave a dancing party the following Monday evening just to get the season's pleasures comfortably started. On Friday evening Mrs. Keller gave a progressive euchre party, which was largely attended.

**THE CASE OF GENERAL SWAIM.**

A FRIEND of D. G. Swaim, Judge Advocate General, U. S. A., says: "There is something in the report that an effort has been made to secure a rehearing by the President on this case. The grounds are the same that they always have been: That a great injustice was done to Gen. Swaim, and an equal injustice to the Army, by such an absurd and impracticable verdict. The President and the Secretary of War both feel the embarrassment of the position, and the tendency of such a condition is towards complete demoralization of the Judge Advocate's Department. The President would like to have an efficient judge advocate of the Army. The principal question is: How can he get one? It was at first thought that the President could nominate a new judge advocate general, and thus settle the question, summarily removing Swaim from the Service by the appointment of his successor. There seems to be warrant in a comparatively recent decision of the United States Supreme Court for such a course. By that decision it appears that the President could vacate the commission of any officer in any branch of the military and naval service by appointing his successor, provided the Senate confirmed him; but it has been ascertained that that decision was not thoroughly considered by the court, and that in view of its very far-reaching effect it is quite possible that upon a rehearing it would be reversed. If such a decision is good law, it seems possible for any incoming or outgoing executive, provided he has a majority of one in the Senate with him, to remove every commissioned officer in the Army and Navy and appoint his own partisans. But there is reason to believe that Judge Advocate-General Swaim has friends enough in the Senate to prevent the confirmation of any one who would be nominated on such terms as to summarily vacate the commission of Swaim himself."

**THE OLDEST ORDNANCE SERGEANT.**

THE Omaha *Bee*, in a long account of the "oldest Regular" Ordnance Sergeant Leodegar Schuyder, U. S. A., for many years at Fort Laramie and now at Fort at Clark's Point, New Bedford, Mass., says: During his brief stay in Omaha "old Leo Snyder" was met upon the street by many persons who had visited Laramie. The only person whom Leo expressed a desire to see was Gen. Crook, to whom he referred familiarly as "Crook." The multiplicity of his years of residence in Laramie have made him a part of the fort, in association at least, and he will be missed by the officers and men who remain there. "I was not transferred," he explained with an emphasis, "it was optional with me whether I stayed or not. I was Ordnance Sergeant and had little to do besides issue the ammunition, make out the reports and take care of the cannon—O, rather let the cannon take care of themselves." "I might have retired had I wished, because I am entitled to do so, but the retired pay would only be \$40 a month; and where I am going—Clark's Point, New Bedford, Mass., I think the place is—I will get \$70 a month, and all I will have to do will be to haul up the colors in the morning and haul them down again at night. Besides, I don't want to retire. They have codfish and oysters at New Bedford, don't they?" he inquired with some interest. "Do they have many mosquitoes there?"

When assured that codfish was cheap and boneless, that oysters were fat and thick as sands by the seashore, and that the mosquitoes were not particularly large nor numerous in the vicinity of New Bedford, the old gentleman nodded his head in pleased approval.

**THE BEST MATERIAL FOR SOLDIERS.**

GENERAL W. S. ROSECRANS is thus reported in the *Detroit Free Press* as to the kind of men who make the best soldiers:

"Native-born Americans whose boyhood, at least, was either passed upon the farm or in a small country village, because they are usually of good physical quality, and they know how to do, fairly well, almost anything. Most of them can do a fair turn at plain cooking or baking, they can sew tolerably well, and on a pinch can do a clever act at washing clothes; they can handle an axe, a cross-cut saw, and the ord'nary mechanical tools quite well; they are not apt to be visionary or hot-headed, and when it comes to discipline they all seem to take to it with manly good grace."

"The American people are pre-eminently self-helpful and self-reliant and they make the best soldiers in the world. The English soldier is all right so long as his stomach is full, but let his rations fall off and he loses spirit. The German soldier is dogged and brave because he knows his is a nation of soldiers. The Russians are desperate and immovable because of religious devotion and ignorance that they were calculated for any other purpose than to be shot down. The French soldiers are all right, with superb clan and frank patriotism, but physically they are inferior. The Americans combine the best qualities of all these nations, with the added value of habits of thought, self-argument, natural intelligence, mechanical versatility and thorough belief in self-help, backed by ambition to excel."

**HONORS TO COLONEL W. J. LYSER.**

BEFORE leaving Fort Clark, Tex., on his promotion from Captain 19th Infantry to Major 6th Infantry, the officers of the 19th gave Col. W. J. Lyster and Mrs. Lyster a reception and banquet at which they abundantly indicated their love and esteem! The addresses on the occasion were numerous, and we give the following extract from that of General C. H. Smith, Colonel of the 19th, which expresses the tenor of the whole:

Our honored guest joined his old regiment, the 19th Infantry, at the time of its organization in 1861, 25 years ago and was a member of it for a longer period than anyone else who has ever belonged to it, and no one of any length of service or rank whatever has ever done more to promote its good name and reputation, or less to mar or injure the same than he has done. If, indeed, you will permit me to speak

as frankly as I do, sincerely, I will state in the fullest words that in all those years of service in the regiment one cannot recall a single act of his that ever caused a stain or left a blemish upon its record or his own. What more need I add? No other eulogy by me or review of his record is necessary here in the presence of these friends. There is one circumstance of his record, however, that perhaps I may appropriately refer to at this time. Some years ago, he was sent on a tour of recruiting service, and his smartest act during that tour of duty, or indeed of his whole life, was the finding of a very beautiful and accomplished recruit, whom he enlisted for life in the home guard. How nobly she has served and done you all well know, and her going away is of no less moment and importance, no less loss to us than his going will be, and they will both leave us, I am certain, with the fullest assurance of our heartfelt congratulations for their present advancement, our best wishes for all their future prosperity and happiness and our sincere regrets at their departure from us.

#### LETTERS FROM MEADE AND McCLELLAN.

The following letters, written by Generals Meade and McClellan, commanders of the Army of the Potomac, are now first published by permission of Colonel John P. Nicholson, in whose collection the originals are contained:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,  
November 6, 1863.

DEAR HANCOCK: I have barely time to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 1st instant, and to say I am glad to hear that you are getting along as well as you are. You will have to be patient and resigned and give your wound time to heal, consoling yourself with the reflection that matters might be much worse.

I should like to talk to you about our recent operations and explain why my ardent desire to engage Lee in anything like a fair ground was frustrated. God knows no one was more disappointed than myself, but I had to look out for my train, and I would not fight without some opening to the rear in case of disaster. To secure this I had to cross Bull Run, to which point Lee would not follow me. After it was all over information was obtained, which, if I had possessed at the time, would have induced me to operate differently. Lee was slow and ought to have been further ahead, as I supposed he was at the time.

They are very polite and civil to me at Washington, but I am prepared at any moment for my conge, and accordingly keep my sabre packed. I never desired the command. I knew the result if I was placed in it and shall feel no regret whenever the order relieving me arrives.

While here I will do the best I can.  
I share with you the regret that the promotions you refer to are not made, but I have done all in my power in forwarding and urging them.

I made a special effort in Gibbon's case, but without avail. Lee is now behind the Rappahannock, with some small force on this side at the railroad crossing. I am at Warrenton and Warrenton Junction. I am getting ready to move to the river and attempt the crossing, but you know how hard this is to accomplish from former efforts.

Your corps has acquired great reputation from the Bristow affair and Warren is now our hero. Hoping soon to see you, I remain  
Most truly yours,  
Geo. G. Meade.

EASTERN DIVISION,  
OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. Co.,  
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, April 18, 1861.

MY DEAR OLD FITZ: Your welcome note has just reached me. I had already received an intimation that I had been proposed as the commander of the Pennsylvania forces and asked if I would accept—replied yes!

If General Scott would say a word to Governor Curtin in my behalf, I think the matter could be easily arranged. Say to the General that I am ready as ever to serve under his command.

I trust I need not assure him that he can count on my loyalty to him and the dear old flag he has so long upheld. I throw to one side now all question as to the past—political parties, etc. The Government is in danger, our flag insulted and we must stand by it. Though I am told I can have a position with the Ohio troops, I much prefer the Pennsylvania service. I hope to hear something definite from them to-day and will let you know at once.

Help me as far as you can.  
Ever yours,  
Mc.

#### THE MESS.

"You need a coat of arms, Mr. Hoey," commented a distinguished Englishman after he had been shown through the vast estate of Hollywood, at Long Branch. "Indeed? I hadn't thought of that," was the reply. "Who was your father?" "A knight—" "A knight! then it will be easy; any herald's college can readily trace your line. Ah! what kind of a knight did you say?" "A night watchman."

This interesting announcement is made by a correspondent of the New York Post: "According to Blair's chronology, Adam and Eve were created on the 28th day of October, 4004 B. C. It seems curious that this day, of all others, should have been unwittingly selected by man for the unveiling of the marvellous Statue of Liberty, the fairest of the daughters of Eve." This must have been written by a woman, for no man who had had experience with the genuine article would be so carried away by sentiment for a bronze beauty.

The Court Journal says: "A funny story is being told in which two Russian nobleman and a favorite Parisian actress played the principal parts. Both of the Bayards were suitors for the lady's smiles, and both seemed to be equally esteemed by her. In Russia a lock of hair is considered a signal pledge of the tender passion, but few of the French theatrical divinites are endowed with profuse chevelures. Mlle. Alice glories in the possession of auburn ringlets and wouldn't part with one of them for less than a duchy. Her Russian admirers, the Count de L. and the Baron de M., both happen to have hair of the same golden hue as that of their mutual Golden-braided. Each begged a tress of her hair in exchange for a lock of his own; to which the charming creature readily assented, and without touching a single tuft of her head cunningly managed to effect an exchange of parcels by which each gentleman received a curl of his rival's capillaries. The Count now wears the Baron's hair next his heart, and the Baron sleeps with the Count's scalplock under his pillow."

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Katy of Catactin, or the Chain Breakers," by George Alfred Townsend, from the press of D. Appleton and Co., is a tale of vivid interest. It is replete with character sketches and a panorama of life in Virginia during the War of the Rebellion. The Dunkers of Maryland, their religion and their habits are realistically portrayed, and the awful crime of John Wilkes Booth is led up to and described in a manner which rivets the attention. The book, though long, is one which should command a large constituency of attentive readers.

## THE NAVY.

### NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

#### N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At Portsmouth, N. H., undergoing repairs. TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert Boyd. At New York Navy-yard.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived at Newport, R. I., Nov. 8, and sailed for Norfolk Nov. 9.

#### S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adml. D. I. Bratne.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Dropped down in New York Bay from Navy-yard Nov. 12.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breeze. Sailed from Rio de Janeiro Nov. 6, for Montevideo, stopping at Maldonado.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Rio de Janeiro Oct. 4.

#### European Station—R. Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. At Genoa, Italy, Oct. 21. Would leave about Nov. 10 for the East, making Alexandria her headquarters.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigbee. At Madeira Oct. 11, 1886, on her return to the U. S., and is expected to arrive during this month.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. At Genoa, Italy, undergoing repairs. Will sail about the middle of November for the coast of Africa to cruise during the winter.

#### Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Was at Callao, Peru, Oct. 1, 1886.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. J. H. Gillis. Was at Callao Sept. 30. Will shortly be ordered to San Francisco, Cal. She will go out of commission and undergo repairs, at the Mare Island Navy-yard. Address mail to care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Rio Oct. 24.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. Was at Callao, Peru, Sept. 30.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store-ship at Coquimbó, Chili. Comdr. S. H. Baker was ordered to command, per steamer Sept. 11 from New York.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. At Auckland, New Zealand, Aug. 28.

No recent reports have been received from the *Mohican*, but it is supposed that, in obedience to orders from the Department, she is still among the Samoan Islands, probably at Apia, Island of Upolu, where she was to remain pending the settlement of the difficulties between the natives and German residents. The following is a list of her officers: Commander H. F. Day, commanding; Lieutenant Commander James H. Hayton, executive officer; Lieutenant, Fred. M. Symonds, Chas. A. Stone, James C. Cresap, Reginald F. Nicholson; Ensign, James H. Oliver; Naval Cadets, Theodore C. Fonton, Robt. L. Russell, Chas. M. McCormick, Chas. M. Corpening; Surgeon, Geo. H. Cooke; P. A. Surgeon, Hervey W. Whitaker; Paymaster, Wm. J. Thomson; Chief Engineer, Elijah Laws; P. A. Engineer, H. H. Cline; Asst. Engineer, Wm. R. King; 2d Lieutenant, F. J. Moss, U. S. M. C. The only thing which offsets the pleasure of their cruise among the "South Sea Islands" has been the long periods between mails.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. At Sitka, Alaska. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Newell has been ordered to command.

VANDALIA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. Sailed from New York, Aug. 14, for the Pacific Station. Arrived at Montevideo Oct. 19.

#### Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Rear Admiral Ralph Chandler has been ordered to command this station, and was to leave San Francisco per steamer of Oct. 30.

Vessel with (+) address, Mail, General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, 3d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. At Aden, Arabia, Oct. 15.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Arrived at Aden Nov. 11.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. At Chefoo Sept. 27.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was probably at Macao, China, Sept. 27.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 13 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable to the JOURNAL to have arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, Nov. 1, 1886.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensy. Has been ordered to return to New York by the middle of February, 1887. Arrived at Singapore, Oct. 31.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At Canton, China, Sept. 27.

#### Apprentice Training Squadron.

Address of Portsmouth and Saratoga, Newport, R. I.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station K, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. V. Gridley. Sailed from New York for Norfolk, Va., Nov. 6. Arrived at Hampton Roads Nov. 9.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. C. H. Davis. Sailed from New York for Norfolk, Va., Nov. 6. Arrived at Hampton Roads Nov. 9.

#### On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr. At New York Navy-yard.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Lieut. Chas. O. Allibone. At Norfolk, Va.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Will remain at Hampton Roads for the present.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Sailed from San Francisco, Oct. 30, for the Central American coast to resume her survey work.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE U. S. Coast Survey steamer *Arago* left Stoney Brook, L. I., Nov. 10, for Northport, L. I.

The training-ships *Jamestown*, *Saratoga* and *Portsmouth* will fit out at the Norfolk Navy-yard for their winter cruise in the West Indies.

BINGHAMPTON *Republican*: "When Liberty took off her veil and saw the American Navy she wept till her tears fell in showers all over the country."

THE new stone dry dock at Mare Island was formally opened Oct. 31, by taking in the old receiving ship *Independence*. Preparations were made for a grand celebration, but the rain prevented them being carried out.

THE Second Comptroller has decided that privates of the Marine Corps are entitled to extra duty pay at the rate of 50 cents per day when actually performing duty as a mechanic, artisans, or school teachers for a period of not less than ten days.

FOURTH AUDITOR SHELLEY, by whom the accounts of the naval service are supervised, has submitted his annual report, showing the work of his office to be well up to date. He recommends that, for the convenience of naval officers on duty on the South Pacific station, funds should be placed at Valparaiso, Callao and Panama, subject to their demand.

THE 7th Annual Complimentary Ball of the "Tennessee Boys in Blue" took place in Irving Hall, New York City, on Friday evening of this week, and like its predecessors was a most enjoyable occasion. Several naval officers and ladies were present, and did all in their power to further the efforts of the Tennesseans in Blue to make the ball a success.

TWO TORPEDO-BOATS, built for the Italian Government, which recently arrived at Portsmouth from Wilhelmshaven, have been docked in No. 8 dock to have defects made good before proceeding to Spezia. They are about the same length as the English first-class torpedo craft, but are broader. They have perfectly straight stems, and have tubes for torpedoes on each side of the cut-water.

THE *Admiralty Gazette* says: "America is certainly in earnest in her endeavors to have, once more, an efficient Navy. Not content with the information and designs which Sir Nathaniel Barnaby was kind enough to place at the disposal of its Government, the Admiralty has now been asked to lend a helping hand. Accordingly, directions have been given for models of some of our latest ships of war to be prepared and forwarded to Washington."

MR. CHARLES EATON CREECY, president of the Pneumatic Gun Carriage Company of Washington, has submitted to the Navy Department a proposition to fit out the unfinished double-turret monitors *Amphitrite*, *Miantonomoh*, *Monadnock*, *Puritan* and *Terror* with pneumatic apparatus for handling and loading the guns, revolving the turrets and steering. The claim is made that the pneumatic plant in each vessel will occupy much less space, and will be much more economical. The company agrees to guarantee the successful working of its apparatus or receive no pay. The Ordnance Bureau will inquire into the merits of the invention after some active steps have been taken in the direction of supplying these vessels with new guns.

THE Coast Survey steamer *A. D. Bache*, Lieut. J. M. Hawley commanding, has returned to New York from her summer cruise surveying on the coast of Maine. The *Bache* will be overhauled and refitted, preparatory to a winter's cruise on the west coast of Florida, between Tampa Bay and Cedar Keys. Lieut. Hawley is to be relieved of the command of the vessel by Lieut. Jefferson F. Moser, recently attached to the Hydrographic Office, and the former goes as assistant to the Hydrographer of the Navy. A large portion of the sailing vessels are to be laid up near Williamsburg, under charge of Lieut. C. P. Perkins, to undergo the usual winter overhauling.

### NAVY GAZETTE.

#### Ordered.

Nov. 9.—Ensign Albert Gleaves to ordnance duty at the Washington Navy-yard.

Chief Engineer H. D. McEwan as a member of the Naval Examining Board.

Nov. 10.—Lieutenant Henry Morrell to ordnance duty at the Washington Navy-yard, 3d of January next.

Assistant Paymaster L. Hunt to duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Dec. 1.

Nov. 12.—Lieutenant F. W. Coffin to receiving ship *New Hampshire*, Nov. 20.

Lieutenant F. A. Wilner to Naval Ordnance Proving Ground, Annapolis, Md., Jan. 3.

Captain R. L. Pythian ordered as Superintendent Naval Observatory.

Captain Byron Wilson ordered as Captain of the Maryland Navy-yard.

Commander Wm. H. Whiting ordered as equipment officer of the New York Navy-yard.

Ensign H. C. Wakenshaw ordered to ordnance duty, Washington Navy-yard.

**Detached.**

Nov. 6.—P. A. Engineer Joseph P. Mickley from duty connected with the Boston and ordered to the Yantic.

P. A. Engineer Richard Inch from the Yantic and placed on waiting orders.

Nov. 9.—Chief Engineer H. B. Nones from the Naval Examining Board and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Wm. H. Schuetze from special duty under the State Department and placed on waiting orders.

Nov. 10.—Lieutenants G. F. W. Holman and Hamilton Hutchins, Ensigns R. F. Lopez, Wm. P. C. Muir, and G. W. Denfeld from the Naval War College, Nov. 12, and ordered to an advanced course in torpedo instruction at Newport, R. I.

Commander R. P. Leary, Lieutenant S. M. Ackley, B. S. Richards, J. K. Cogswell, T. Dix Bolles, and Ensign L. J. Clark from the Naval War College, Nov. 12, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant J. C. Colwell from the Naval War College, Nov. 12, and ordered to duty in the office of Naval Intelligence.

Lieutenant F. H. Lefavor from the Naval War College, Nov. 12, and ordered to the Hydrographic Office.

Ensign A. W. Grant from the Naval War College Nov. 12, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Norfolk.

Lieutenant W. A. Marshall and Ensign J. H. Rohrbacker from the Naval War College, Nov. 12, granted two months' leave.

Passed Assistant Paymaster T. D. Hoxsey from the Michigan, Nov. 30, and ordered to settle accounts and wait orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Wm. W. Galt from special duty at the Navy Department, Nov. 29, and ordered to the Michigan, Nov. 30.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. V. Zane from the Explorer, Oct. 27, and placed on waiting orders.

Nov. 12.—Lieutenant Commander F. W. Crocker from the New Hampshire and ordered to Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., for treatment.

Lieutenant F. E. Green from the New Hampshire and placed on waiting orders.

Sailmaker John Martin from Saratoga and ordered to the Equipment Department, Navy-yard, N. Y.

Sailmaker Frank Watson from the St. Louis and ordered to the Saratoga.

Leave granted Ensign E. H. Tillman, until Dec. 20, then to Coast Survey duty.

Commander A. D. Brown detached as Acting Superintendent Naval Observatory and ordered as Assistant Superintendent.

**Commissioned.**

Commander C. M. Schoonmaker as captain.

Lieutenant Commander G. W. Pigman as commander.

Lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants: F. A. Wilner, F. H. Tyler, Henry Morrell, and C. B. T. Moore.

Ensigns W. S. Hogg and W. F. Fullam as lieutenants, junior grade.

John Corwin to be Passed Assistant Paymaster.

George S. Willis to be Passed Assistant Engineer from July 1, 1885.

**Transferred.**

Rear Admiral E. W. McCauley, commanding Pacific Squadron, informs the Navy Dept., under date of Oct. 14, that Assistant Surgeon F. W. F. Wieber has been transferred to the Iroquois, and P. A. Surgeon E. H. Marsteller to the flagship Hartford, as directed by the Department in September last.

**Leave.**

Assistant Engineer W. S. Sample has been detached from the Tennessee and granted six months' leave.

**Changes on the Asiatic Station.**

Paymaster L. A. Frailey from the Marion to the Ossipee.

Paymaster William MacMahon from the Ossipee to the Marion.

Assistant Engineer W. D. Weaver from the Marion to the Omaha.

Assistant Engineer C. G. Talcott from the Monocacy to the Ossipee.

Cadet Engineer W. S. Smith from the Ossipee to the Monocacy.

Cadet Engineer R. Stewart from the Ossipee to the Monocacy.

**CASUALTIES.**

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending November 10, 1886:

Alfred W. Dixon, captain foretop, died on the Jamestown, Nov. 8, 1886, result of a fall from aloft.

Michael H. McAdams, sea apprentice, 2d class, died on the Mohican, Sept. 20, 1886, result of a fall from aloft.

James Smith, beneficiary, died at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 6, 1886, with aneurism of the aorta.

**MARINE CORPS.**

Nov. 4.—1st Lieutenant Thomas N. Wood is granted leave for one month from date with permission to apply for an extension.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

**FROM THE SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.**

RIO JANEIRO, October 12, 1886.

REAR ADMIRAL DANIEL L. BRAINE, U. S. N., arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 6th of October, in the American steamer *Finance*, and assumed command of the South Atlantic Station the same day, hoisting his flag on board the *Lancaster*. Salutes were fired by the *Lancaster*, the English flagship *Ruby*, and by one of the Brazilian ships. In a general order issued on the 8th of October, the Admiral announces that his personal staff will consist of the following officers: Captain S. L. Breese, U. S. N., Chief of Staff; Lieut. A. B. Wyckoff, U. S. N., Secretary; and Lieut. H. H. Barroll, U. S. N., Flag Lieutenant.

A naval General Court-martial, of which Lieutenant Commander Geo. M. Totten, U. S. N., was President, and Lieut. H. C. Haines, U. S. M. C., Judge Advocate, met on board the *Tallapoosa* on the 11th inst., for the trial of Asst. Engineer C. C. Willis, U. S. N.

In a closely contested boat race with the Brazilians on the 10th inst., the gig of the *Lancaster* won by three seconds.

Pay Clerk L. F. Brigham, U. S. N., of the *Lancaster*, having been condemned by Medical Survey, will sail for home on the *Finance* Oct. 6.

The *Lancaster* will sail for Montevideo about the 1st of November. The *Tallapoosa* will sail the last of this week, the latter stopping at several ports on her way down, and the former going direct to Montevideo.

There has not been such a healthy season at Rio as the present for many years. It is the first real winter for three years, and the coldest for at least ten years. The mercury has not been below 60° deg., however.

The following is the list of the officers now on board the *Lancaster*: Rear Admiral Daniel L. Braine, Commander-in-Chief; Lieut. A. B. Wyckoff, Secretary; Lieut. H. H. Barroll, Flag Lieutenant; Captain S. L. Breese, commanding; Lt.-Comdr. H. N. Manney, Executive; Lieut. D. Kennedy, Navigator; Lieut. E. S. Prime, Wm. P. Potter and Kosatich Niles; Ensigns Joseph Beale and J. S. Brown, Watch Officers; Chief Engineer, Charles H. Baker; P. A. Engineers, A. B. Canaga and C. W. Rae; Asst. Engineers, Howard Gage and W. H. Alderdee; Surgeon, H. M. Wells; P. A. Surgeons, P. M. Rixey and S. H. Griffith; Paymaster, C. P. Thompson; Chaplain, D. H. Tribou; Captain, A. S. Taylor, 2d Lieutenant, H. C. Haines, U. S. M. C.; Boatswain, P. H. Smith; Gunner, John A. McDonald; Sailmaker, C. H. Jones.

Rear-Admiral D. L. Braine reports to the Secretary of the Navy under date of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Oct. 14, 1886, that upon his assuming command of the South Atlantic Squadron at that port, Oct. 6, he received in behalf of his Government the usual offers of courtesy, calls from foreign officials afloat and ashore, and offers of assistance from the Admirals of the Port and the Brazilian Minister of Marine. His flag, as rear-admiral, was saluted with 13 guns by the two Brazilian commodores and the senior English naval captain present, each of which was returned gun for gun. He called, Oct. 7, upon Hon. G. J. Jarvis, U. S. Minister to Brazil, and the following day he returned the calls of the foreign officials. Oct. 12 he called upon the Vice-Almirante, B. de Ivinhelma, commanding the naval station there; Señor Wallace MacDowell, the Minister of the Brazilian Navy, and Señor José Mendez Salgado, the Admiral of the Brazilian Navy.

The U. S. Minister returned his call Oct. 11. Oct. 12 Vice Admiral B. de Ivinhelma returned his call and was saluted with fifteen guns. On the same day Mr. Henry D. Haggard, Charge d'Affaires de S. M. Britannique, acting English Minister, called, and was saluted with eleven guns.

Rear Admiral Braine reports that he intended sailing about Nov. 2, in the flagship *Lancaster* for Montevideo, stopping at Maldona for the purpose of landing and exercising the crews of the *Lancaster* and *Tallapoosa*. Mails intended for the vessels of the squadron should reach the flagship at Montevideo during the months of December and January, unless occasion arises for the further movement of the vessels of his command. His visit in the U. S. and Brazil Mail steamer *Finance* to Para, Maranhão, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, enabled him to communicate with nearly all the U. S. Consuls in that part of the station, and the commercial interests of the United States appeared to be carefully looked after.

The English merchants were, however, the most successful competitors for the trade of Brazil, offering longer credits to the Brazilian merchants for the kind of goods they desire, and getting their freight that almost defy competition. The health of the officers of the *Lancaster* and *Tallapoosa* was excellent.

**FROM THE EUROPEAN STATION.**

REAR-ADMIRAL FRANKLIN, commanding the European squadron, reports to the Navy Department, under date of Genoa, Italy, Oct. 21, on board the *Pensacola*, that in obedience to instructions he would direct the *Quinnchaug* to proceed to the coast of Africa to cruise during the winter. She would sail about the middle of November.

The *Pensacola* would leave the coast of Italy about Nov. 10 and would proceed to the East, making Alexandria her headquarters. The *Kearsarge* reported her arrival at Madeira, Oct. 11, and was probably crossing the Atlantic. The health of the squadron was good.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

**NAVAL ACADEMY.**

CAPTAIN N. H. FARQUHAR is spending a few days with his cousin, Mrs. Lieut. Hodgson. Commo. H. F. Pickens, of the Lighthouse Board, spent last Saturday and Sunday with Superintendent Sampson.

Asst. Engr. W. C. Herbert, Ensigns J. H. Fillmore, H. O. Dunn, and W. J. Maxwell paid a flyin' visit last week with some of their friends at the bachelor's quarters.

Naval Cadet A. Rust, class of '85, is visiting friends in Annapolis.

A very pleasant matinee was held in the gymnasium last Saturday, and quite a crowd of Academy people were present.

The cold weather of the past week has had no appreciable effect upon the tennis players; but in view of a greater drop in the temperature, they are considering the feasibility of playing indoor tennis, during the winter, in the armory.

Miss Faith, a daughter of Lieut. Tyler, met with a very painful accident last Saturday, while riding a tricycle. In trying to avoid a collision she was thrown against a curbstone, cutting her lip and breaking two of her teeth. Miss Tyler was confined to her room for several days, but is now able to be about.

The foot ball match with the St. John's College team was postponed on account of rain.

Drill on the U. S. S. *Wyoming* began on Monday last, and will continue until Nov. 20. The work will consist in rigging ship, bending sail, and drilling with light spars are followed by a general stripping and cleaning up for winter. Comdr. Harrington is in command, with Lieut. Leutze as executive officer, and Lieut. Bartlett and Colahan as watch officers.

Mrs. Ensign Haeseler has been spending a few days with her parents at her home in Philadelphia.

Cadet Melson, who sprained his ankle in last Saturday's foot ball game, is still confined to the hospital.

Some one who, presumably, had been drinking too much sen serpent, raised a fire alarm on Monday night, but he was extinguished without serious damage.

The game of foot ball played between the St. John's College team and the cadets on Wednesday afternoon resulted in a victory for the cadets by a score of 12 to 0. The cadet's score was made upon touchdowns by Brittain and Anderson, both of '88. Excellent playing was done by Schoff, of the college team; and Stone, '87; Rowan, Anderson and Brittain, '88; and Williams, '90, of the Naval Academy. The game was witnessed by a great crowd of Naval Academy and Annapolitan, who cheered lustily for their respective sides.

Naval Cadets P. C. Shaffer, second class, of Ohio, and A. S. Thompson, fourth class, of Wisconsin, have resigned.

**NAVAL STAFF AND LINE.**

THE *Engineering News* says: "Rear Admiral Luce in an interview published in a late number of the *Herald*, speaking of the demoralizing quarrel between the line and staff in the Navy, says, 'It is idle to talk of ships or guns or men, until we can have system at the Navy Department and until we restore mutual confidence among the officers,' and 'I again repeat that all bills for the better government and improvement of the Navy should be divested of features that will injure the co-ordinate branches of the Service.'"

"All this is very well for the line, but in defiance of civil service rules, the head of the Bureau of Civil Engineers in the Navy is a line officer, and line officers are generally, if not always, made chairmen of any commission to decide on engineering subjects, even though the chairman has to, as in one instance, ask what concrete is. We strongly advise the line to keep on agitating for such change in the rules or laws of the Department as will allow its engineering to be done without interference from men, who, however skilled they may be in their own profession, are without training, experience, or even theoretical knowledge of engineering. Even if some of them have to reside in New Jersey for awhile, as a penalty for their desire to 'injure the co-ordinate branches of the Service.'"

**NAVY MUTUAL AID.**

APPROXIMATE list (by grades) of members, compiled by a member:

	Act. R'd		Act. R'd
Admirals.....	3	Boatswains.....	13 1
Commodores.....	8	Gunners.....	18 1
Captains.....	28	Carpenters.....	11
Commanders.....	60	Sailmakers.....	8
Lieut. Commanders.....	48	Marine Corps.....	30 3
Lieuts. (jr. Grade).....	32	Ex-officers (civilians).....	27
Ensigns.....	32	Total.....	712
Naval Cadet.....	1		
Medical Directors.....	3		
Medical Inspectors.....	8		
Surgeons.....	22		
P. A. Surgeons.....	33		
Asst. Surgeons.....	3		
Pay Directors.....	6		
Pay Inspectors.....	9		
Paymasters.....	25		
P. A. Paymasters.....	14		
Asst. Paymasters.....	9		
Chief Engineers.....	42		
P. A. Engineers.....	48		
Asst. Engineers.....	17		
Chaplains.....	8		
Professors.....	4		
Naval Constructors.....	5		
Civil Engineers.....	6		

**REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.**

**STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.**

W. H. Brownson, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Insp'r.

Lt. J. F. Moser, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.

Lt. Geo. H. Peters, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.

P. A. Paymaster J. R. Stanton, U. S. N., Room 157 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C.

Steamer *A. D. Bache*, Lieut. J. M. Hawley, U. S. N., commanding. Address Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

Steamer *G. S. Blake*, Lt. J. E. Hillsbury, U. S. N., comdg. Address Hingham, Mass.

Schooner *Ensign*, Lieut. Chas. P. Perkins, U. S. N., comdg. Address Seltersville, N. J.

Schooner *Earnest*, Lieut. C. T. Forse, U. S. N., Address Olympia, Wash. Ter.

Steamer *Gedney*, Lieut. F. H. Crosby, U. S. N., comdg. Address Wilson's Point, Conn.

Steamer *Hacker*, Lieut. David Peacock, U. S. N., comdg. Address Martinez, Cal.

Steamer *McArthur*, Lieut. J. C. Burnett, U. S. N., comdg. Address, Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer *Patterson*, Lieut. Comdr. A. S. Snow, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Steamer *Endeavor*, Lieut. G. C. Hanus, U. S. N., comdg. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

Schooner *Scoraby*, Lieut. Francis Winslow, U. S. N., commanding. Address Elizabeth City, N. C.

Steamer *Arago*, Ensign W. J. Sears, U. S. N., comdg. Address Stony Brook, L. I., New York.

Schooner *Palmyra*, Lieut. D. D. V. Stuart, comdg. Address Roslyn, L. I., N. Y.

**FISH COMMISSION.**

The *Albatross*, Lieut. Commander G. L. Tanner, comdg. At Washington, D. C.

The *Fish Hawk*, Mate James A. Smith, comdg. On her way to Washington, D. C.

The *Albatross*, Wm. Hamlin, comdg. At Havre de Gras, Md.

The *Grampus*, J. W. Collins, comdg. At Gloucester, Mass.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

**WAR BETWEEN COLOMBIA AND VENEZUELA.**

BOGOTA, September 25, 1886.

THERE are some prospects of a war between Colombia and Venezuela, Gen. Guzman Blanco, President of the latter, having declared it his purpose to unite the two Republics, as did Bolivar. He probably has his eye on the Canal of Panama. The Colombians will resist. Guzman was recently in Paris with de Lesseps.

General Morgan, of the Army of Colombia, is an ex-Confederate from West Virginia, who served in Egypt and won his star here during the last revolution, in a few years passing through all the grades from a private to general officer. His most important service was saving the arsenal at Tunja for the government. He now commands the Engineer Battalions building a road in the Quindio Mountains.

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Rev. GEO. C. MULLINS, Chaplain U. S. A.

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ARMYNAVY.

### THE NEXT CONGRESS.

THE results of the elections in several States on  
the 2d inst. will necessitate serious changes in the  
personnel of the Congressional Committees in which  
the Army and Navy and the organized militia of the  
country are especially interested. As one of our  
contemporaries very justly observes: "It is aston-  
ishing to see how many chairmen of committees in  
the Forty-ninth Congress have been left at home by  
recent events." Of the committee on Military  
Affairs, General BRAGG, the chairman, General  
VIELE, the third on the roll, and General NEGLEY,  
have been relegated to the home circle, BRAGG and  
NEGLEY for want of nomination and VIELE for want  
of votes. The second on the committee list and the  
conventional successor to the chairmanship—the  
political control of the House of Representatives  
promising to remain Democrat—is General WHEELER  
of Alabama, of Confederate cavalry record. General  
WHEELER occupies the same relative position on the  
Committee on Expenditures in the War Department,  
the chairman of which, ROBERTSON, of Kentucky,  
has not been returned. Altogether the Committee  
on Military Affairs will suffer a loss of six and that  
on Expenditures of five present members, necessi-  
tating an unusual change of organization. General  
BRAGG has made an efficient presiding officer of the  
former committee, and, we trust, will carry the bills,  
emanating from it and left on the calendar, during  
the coming session, to their final passage. The  
changes in the Committee on Militia consist in the  
retirement of the chairman, MULLER, of New York,  
and of two minor members, the next on the roll  
being an ex-Confederate colonel, FORNEY, of Ala-  
bama, whose absurd ideas on the fortification ques-  
tion, given to the press last winter, do not recom-  
mend him to the chairmanship.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Navy De-  
partment will lose its chairman, TAYLOR, of Tennes-  
see, and a member, BROWN, of Pennsylvania, but  
will retain Mr. TIM CAMPBELL, of New York. The  
Committee on Naval Affairs suffers a material loss  
in the retirement of Mr. HEWITT, though its chair-  
man, Mr. HERBERT, of Alabama, will probably be  
continued. LOVE, of Delaware, and BUCK, of Con-  
necticut, were not returned, but BOUTELLE, of  
Maine, GOFF, of West Virginia, and MCADOO, of  
New Jersey, who have been earnest advocates of  
naval reconstruction, will fortunately be eligible for  
reappointment on the Committee.

The Committees of the Senate will experience less  
change through the recent elections than those of  
the House. The Republicans having a legislative  
majority in Connecticut, it may be assumed will re-

elect Senator HAWLEY, and West Virginia will prob-  
ably give Senator CAMDEN another term. The re-  
election of Senator SEWELL from New Jersey will  
depend upon the political complexion of the Legis-  
lature, which is yet in doubt. These Senators are  
members of the Committee on Military Affairs.  
The Committee of the Senate on Naval Affairs will  
not be essentially affected, Senator DAWES, of  
Massachusetts, seeming likely to be re-elected.

### OUR NEW NAVAL GUNS.

THE new cruiser *Atlanta* is now receiving the  
guns which will complete her armament. The suc-  
cess of the recent statutory tests of the 6 and 8-inch  
guns has, we are informed, warranted the shipment  
of the guns to New York. A number of pieces  
previously shipped thither, had been repeat-  
edly fired in the trials, incidental to the grad-  
ing of powder, etc., in some instances as many as  
fifty or sixty times. The authorities were satis-  
fied with their performance, as the preliminary  
trials exceed the test required by law. One of the  
two remaining 8-inch guns has been ordered from  
the Washington Navy-yard to the naval proving  
grounds at Annapolis. As the statutory tests are  
only required for a gun of certain type and calibre,  
no more such tests will be made until one of the  
two 10-inch guns in course of construction at the  
Washington Navy-yard is ready for such a trial.  
These guns are now in an advanced stage, and will  
be rifled at an early day. They are being built  
from an appropriation of three years ago, and  
though not intended for any particular vessel they  
will probably be placed on board the best ship suited  
for carrying them, if they pass the test successfully.  
Captain SICARD intended them for the armament of  
the monitor *Miantonomah*, and now that that ves-  
sel is to be completed it is very probable that they  
will be placed on board her. The statutory test of  
a 5-inch gun will probably be made at the same  
time as that of the 10-inch gun. Two of this cali-  
bre are completed, and could be tested now, but as  
they are intended for the *Chicago* there is no haste.  
Under any circumstances the guns of the *Atlanta*  
will be ready to go on board when the vessel is  
ready to receive them. They could have been tested  
with the six and eight 9-inch guns, but the powder  
was not graded sufficiently. They have been fired  
with the powder of the 6-inch guns with satisfac-  
tory results, and it is expected that with powder  
carefully graded for them they will do still better.

Foreign experience thus far is not at all  
conclusive as to the merits of built up steel  
guns, and these guns will not command the confid-  
ence they should until we return to the Rodman  
system of casting. As was said in the JOURNAL of  
October 16, of the law of contraction, as Rodman,  
Wade, and others named discussed, "it is always  
true: it is one of the constants of nature, and the  
mode of satisfying that law which they introduced  
seems to be merely the setting in action of another  
law of equal value." The London *Engineer*, in  
discussing the subject of the fracture of the gun of  
H. M. S. *Collingwood*, presents some views on the  
subject of steel guns which entirely accord with  
those suggested by the communication of Mr. Ed-  
ward Bates Dorsey, C. E., which appeared in the  
JOURNAL of October 16. Our contemporary says:

The only way in which big guns can be made safe  
is to reject absolutely all steel which is too hard.  
The Ordnance authorities show by the tests which  
they have laid down for gun steel that they do not  
yet fully understand what a soft steel is; or else that  
they have knowingly adopted a steel which is hard,  
for a reason which they have not stated. They say  
that gun steel must have a breaking stress of not  
less than 35 tons or more than 45 tons. Now this is  
flatly opposed to the practice, not only of Lloyd's,  
but of all engineers. It is perfectly understood out-  
side the War-office, that a steel to stand tensile  
strains must, under no circumstances, have a greater  
tensile strength than 32 tons to the square inch, or  
no less than 13 tons less than the War-office maxi-  
mum, and three tons less than the War-office lowest  
limit. No engineer in his senses would think of  
making a boiler, or a bridge, or a tire, out of steel  
with a 45-ton limit; and we say without hesitation,  
that if the War-office will rest content to make its  
guns of steel with a minimum limit of 30 tons and a  
maximum of 32 tons, and an elongation of 20 per  
cent., there will be no more broken guns—always  
provided, of course, that the gun is properly pro-  
portioned to the nature of the powder to be  
burned in it. We have said that the authorities pos-  
sibly adopt a hard steel for a special reason. This  
reason is that it is assumed—we are not aware that it  
has ever been proved—that soft steel sores  
so fast as soon to render a gun useless. Whether  
this is so or not, the true remedy does not lie in  
using hard steel; or rather the remedy is much worse

than the disease. Unless soft tough steel is employed in guns the results must be disappointing. It is all very well to talk of oil tempering, and so on. Such treatment may mitigate the evil, it will not remove it. Knowing as much as we do of steel, we repeat, that the use of any steel with a higher tensile strength than 32 tons, or at the outside 33 tons, to the square inch is a serious mistake, and so long as it is persisted in, so long shall we continue to hear of failures of guns; and it must not be forgotten that such failures need not all be of the *Collingwood* or *Active* type. We may have the chases split or cracked, without the complete breaking up of the gun; and we shall not be wrong if we assert that the occurrence of failures of this kind is very far from uncommon. It is not confined to the guns of Great Britain—the guns of all nations are liable to fall victims. Hard steel is no respecter of persons or nations. Engineers know it to be of a treacherous material; and artillerymen will do well in this matter to profit by the experience which engineers have acquired with much trouble and vexation of mind and at an enormous expense.

With reference to Engineer-in-Chief LORING's statement that the difficulty on the trial trip of the *Atlanta* "was due entirely to an imperfect manner of lubricating," the *Engineer* says: "English engineers will ask, Why was the method of lubrication adopted imperfect? The power of the engines was less than that contracted for by 20 per cent.; it seems to be a serious deficiency. We venture to think that the troubles of the *Atlanta* do not all centre in her thrust block."

#### THE ROUTINE OF A MODEL ARMY.

THE *London Daily Telegraph*, referring to the recent strictures of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE upon the regimental officers of the British Army, says: "Commissioned idlers, we are glad to believe, are not less difficult to discover nowadays in British regiments than were formerly hard-working officers who took a serious view of their duties and responsibilities. Still, it is an open secret that our captains and subalterns, as far as campaigning work is concerned, have yet much to learn that they may be able to teach. No student of law, physic, or divinity, no city clerk or shopman, no skilled operative or handicraftsman works as hard or for as many hours daily as does a lieutenant in any branch of the German military service. In the literal sense of the expression, he is a slave to duty. It is more especially in time of peace that his labors know no intermission—save during the brief intervals allotted to him for his meals—between the hours of seven in the morning and nine at night. War-time he regards as a comparative holiday, the relaxations of which would be altogether delightful were they not accompanied by the urgent probability of getting shot. As long as the Fatherland continues to be on friendly terms with its neighbors, the German subaltern's life, week in, week out, from the opening to the close of the year, is what Mr. MANTALINI would have called 'one dem'd horrid grind' of teaching his men every item of their duty in barracks and field. They drill him, instruct him in the construction and use of his weapons, indoctrinate him to a certain extent in tactics, inspect him in many several ways with relation to his diet, habits, and general conduct; in short, look after him with benevolent severity from rosy morn to dewy eve. With such a weight of duty and responsibility ever hanging to their shoulders, it may well be understood that they have no time for recreation, and that, their day's work done, they are only too glad to seek in well-earned slumber a brief rest for their wearied bodies and minds. Yet these overworked men are notoriously the best military officers in the world, although, with respect to pay, leave, and promotion, they are at a disadvantage compared with their comrades of every European Army."

So far as the work is concerned we are disposed to believe that the officers of the German Army are better for it, and more content in consequence of it. Idleness is the mother of discontent, as well as of mischief. Constant occupation that absorbs the mind and disciplines the faculties is as essential to happiness as it is to health of mind and body. The trouble with our Army is that its officers alternate between such a strain upon their faculties as that to which officers in Arizona have been recently subjected, and a want of sufficient occupation to draw attention away from the petty matters that dwarf the mind and belittle the soul. One of the hardest things is for a man to keep himself healthily occupied when there is no stress of necessity upon him. The circumstances of his life must be such as to compel his constant attention to daily duties

of some sort which seem imperative, or he is in danger of stagnation and decay. Some, under such circumstances, will seek and find occupation whether it offers itself or not; others will let their faculties rust in idleness, until they become as useless as an unused weapon.

#### FRENCH HOSTILITY TOWARDS ENGLAND.

THE hostile attitude of France towards England seems to be more disturbing to British sentiment than even that of Russia, somewhat upon the principle, doubtless, of "et tu Brute." The *Army and Navy Gazette* tells that it foresaw from the first that Egypt would be a bone of contention between the two countries, but it never foresaw, and never could have imagined, that England's ally of 1854-55 would have set to work in 1886 to form a combination of the Great Powers to eject her from a country which she occupied with their assent. It was the facile subservience of English policy to the pressure of the Quai d'Orsay and the Paris Bourse in the deposition of Ismail Pasha which led to the rise of the national party and to the revolt of the Army which gave expression to it, and when the moment for action came France backed out of Alexandria, and left England to take the chestnuts out of the fire. She may have burned her fingers with them; she may be willing to give up her share if properly approached; but she will not and cannot submit to the "Stand and deliver!" of the Republic, no matter what the consequences of refusal may be.

"If reasons were as plenty as blackberries for their departure, the troops of the Queen nevertheless," says the *Gazette*, "must not be forced out of Egypt by an array of paper-battalions. We cannot afford it. Far better to fight and be beaten, if it must be, than to yield to any voice, however powerful, calling to us across the waters, 'Clear out! or else —.' Let else come, by all means! this is not bravado; it is plain English. It is because French journalists and French statesmen seem resolved to humiliate us by hauling down our flag by word of command in a foreign tongue that Englishmen are determined to keep it flying on the Nile."

To *Broad Arrow* France just now appears to be in such a frame of mind as that of a man whose liver is out of order. Nothing agrees with her. She cries for *la revanche*, but, instead of quietly preparing for it, biding her time, strengthening her resources, and saving her money against a time when it will all be wanted, she fritters it away in such fruitless and inglorious enterprises as the conquest of Tonquin and the occupation of Madagascar.

"But what," it asks, "if Russia should join France, and add her Baltic fleets to the French naval armaments?" "Even then," it answers, "we should have no fear. With France it would be staking what is left of her colonial empire on the cast of a single die. It might not have such grave results for Russia, but it would be very far from furthering her ambitious projects in the East. As long as this country, the heart of the empire, remains intact, her resources are so great, and her recuperative powers so vast, that the defeat of our home fleet by the combined fleets of France and Russia, though disastrous, would not be ruinous. No fighting ships could convey a sufficient force to invade this country—and even if the hostile fleets were victorious, we should think they would be so crippled as to put invasion for the moment out of the question."

The discussion of England's weakness in her home papers is giving her French critics much comfort, just at this time, and especially Lord Charles Beresford's memorandum. They should not forget that the English are more accustomed than are the Continental nations to washing her soiled linen in public. And the French would do well to recall the revelations as to the actual condition of their own military resources—which followed the outbreak of the war with Prussia. Undoubtedly, there has been great improvement since then, but it is not so certain that it is such as to give France the advantage of England on the high seas. Some of the French papers find less comfort in a comparison of the French and English fleets. The *Voltaire*, for example, quotes from a Parliamentary report which gives England 66 armorclads afloat or building; France, but 44. It adds:

"In counting the squadron armorclads finished

and nearly finished, France will have 8; England, 18; Germany, 9; Russia, 1; and Italy, 4. This fact is not calculated to inspire much pleasure; our inferiority with respect to England is as 8 to 18. We have 8 armorclads on the stocks, 2 of which are not to be continued; England has 10; Italy, 5; Germany, 2; and Russia, 5. If the present, therefore, is not very brilliant, the future is more gloomy still. The other naval powers have already a certain number of rapid cruisers which could easily cut off our packet-boats, while our marine would be obliged to look sadly on while the enemy's packet-boats and cruisers disappeared on the horizon, as was seen in the far East with the Chinese cruisers, built in Germany. In spite of this humiliating situation, we still talk of indulging in a war of privateers, and of ruining the commerce of England if she attempted to attack us."

MAJOR GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., in his recent annual report, from which we extracted last week says: "In some of the correspondence carried on by General MILES with those higher in authority than myself, I have been left uninformed, especially with regard to his own communications. The replies to him being usually sent through my headquarters, give me but partial knowledge. I think it most probable that this direct reporting arose from a dispatch sent by my predecessor to General CROOK, authorizing him, to save delay, to telegraph directly important news. Certainly if this were done a duplicate should have been forwarded at once to the responsible Division Commander. So much confusion arises from ignoring the prescribed channels, that I earnestly hope that such action of my subordinate commanders will not hereafter, except in plain emergency, be sanctioned nor encouraged." General HOWARD, ever anxious for the welfare and progress of the enlisted man, says: "It has occurred to me that a distinction in the matter of pay might be made, as in the Signal, Ordnance and Engineer Corps, with good results, between the sober, intelligent man, who understands and performs his duty, and the worthless 'ne'er do well,' who does nothing satisfactorily, and passes most of his time in guard-house or hospital. I suggest that the former be rated as 'first class private,' with higher pay, and of course to be the man eligible for promotion; the latter, as 'second class private,' with lowest scale of pay. It might be well to refuse the benefit of additional pay, authorized by the act of May 15, 1872, to the 'second class private.'" The suggestion is not without weight, and such an inducement as that suggested might be productive of good results. As it is now, the chronic "guard-house bum" shifts his share of duty upon his better behaved comrades and lolls at his ease on the bed of the prison-room, congratulating himself upon his ability as a shirk, and upon his cuteness in getting board and lodging and some occasional pocket-money out of Uncle Sam, for little or no return.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN seems at last to have a chance of carrying out his policy of abandoning a large number of the smaller posts and of concentrating the troops at the larger posts, where they will have better opportunities for instruction, and from which they can readily and quickly be sent in any direction should occasion arise for their services. Fort Halleck, Nevada, is under orders to be abandoned; Fort A. Lincoln, Dakota, comes next, and other posts are destined to share a like fate. Fort Snelling, Minnesota, is likely to be strongly reinforced next spring, as it is looked upon as an important strategic point with reference to the north-western Canadian frontier. It may take some time to carry this plan of concentration into full execution, but it has been started and will go on as the exigencies of the Service will permit. The companies of the 2d Infantry, now at other points, have been ordered to Fort Omaha.

THE Second Auditor in his annual report states that 380 claims for longevity under judgment of the Court of Claims in the WATSON Case have been filed. He estimates that 2,200 officers are interested and that one million and a half dollars will be required to pay claims. Action on cases filed has been suspended until the Supreme Court acts upon the ap-

peal by the Government in the WATSON case. "Prosecution of these claims," the Auditor says, "is a striking illustration of the necessity of the Statute of Limitation."

THE lighting, or rather the non-lighting, of the Statue of Liberty, at Bedlow's Island, has given rise to a good deal of newspaper discussion and many erroneous statements. Private offers have been made to light the statue, but the matter seems to be one which rests with the authorities at Washington. The Lighthouse Board, as such, has no authority over the statue, no connection with it, no power to light it, and no money to expend in lighting it if it had any power in the matter. What Lieut. Mills has done in connection with the lighting of the statue was done under the orders of Gen. Schofield. The police were withdrawn from the Island this week, and Captain H. F. Brewerton, 5th U. S. Art., with a detachment of troops, is now in immediate charge. Miss Liberty herself explains the situation in these few remarks to New Yorkers, which appear in the Washington Critic:

Ladies and Gentlemen!  
Friends and Fellow Citizens!  
I am out here to enlighten the world.  
But the appropriation for light appears to  
Have been exhausted, and  
I am out of a job.  
But I am no Mugwump:  
I am a perfect lady,  
And if somebody will pass me  
The matches and a tallow candle,  
I'll make a scratch at doing what  
I was put up here for, or I'll  
Tear a width out of my bronze pepum  
Trying to do it.  
I am not making anything out of this  
Job, directly.  
But, as an advertisement,  
It is a great snap!  
We will show you in a few days—  
Excuse me—nights,  
That Liberty knocks electricity, gas, kerosene,  
Tallow dips, pine knots, greasy rag,  
Midnight oil, paraffine, gasoline,  
Etcetera.  
Clean out as a great enlightener,  
And is bound to take the place  
Of those old-fashioned illuminators  
In every well-regulated family!  
Our agent will call on you  
This week.

MR. J. A. LONGRIDGE does not share the opinion of ordnance officers as to the value of cocoa powder. In a communication to *Engineering* he says: "Its chief merit, in my opinion, is that it makes less smoke than black powder; otherwise it seems to be inferior to it. If the strength of a powder be roughly estimated as proportional to the product of the volume of the permanent gases by the units of heat evolved, the strengths of the three following powders will be:

Pebble, Waltham Abbey .....	1.0000
R. L. G., " .....	.9925
F. G., " .....	.9690
Cocoa .....	.8268

Thus cocoa is about 17 per cent. below pebble. But what is important to know is, that as regards the units of heat evolved by the same weight of powder, it is 16 per cent. higher; while as regards volume of permanent gases, it is 23 per cent. lower. It follows that the temperature of the gaseous products must be considerably greater with the cocoa powder, and in all probability it will prove more erosive in its action than the black powder. However this may be, I cannot but think that the Ordnance Department have been somewhat hasty in adopting the cocoa powder, and in leading this country, as it is understood they have done, into a very heavy expenditure for its production. In France this powder has for some time been the subject of careful study, but, so far, I believe it is not adopted. It is, I am informed, at least 30 per cent. dearer than the black powder, and is 16 per cent. weaker. Nor has it any particular explosive advantage as regards pressure. The maximum pressure in a gun is, *ceteris paribus*, inversely at the time of combustion of the individual grains of the powder, but the form of the grains has also its influence, both in the maximum pressure and the velocity."

We shall probably be doing a service to officers of the Army and Navy on duty in and near New York, by informing them that an excellent "Fencers Club" has been established at the very convenient locality of 19 West 24th street, where, as we have been assured, either their membership or occasional presence will be welcome. This club stands very high socially, besides containing some of the best local experts at fencing. The chairman of the Executive Committee, which is headed by Mr. W. W. Astor, is Mr. Chas. De Kay, and the secretary is Mr. J. Murray Mitchell. Capt. Nicolas is instructor in fencing and superintendent of the club house, and from him no doubt all detailed information can be had. The rules provide for the occasional introduction of visitors, resident or non-resident, by members, and also for temporary membership. We understand that should a considerable number of the Army and Navy officers join the club, their entrance could probably be effected under special arrangements, satisfactory to them and conceded to no

others. The disposition to drop fencing after leaving West Point and Annapolis has often been remarked, but the advantage is here presented of keeping up this accomplishment, so useful as gymnastic discipline and so officer-like, under agreeable social surroundings. We may add that the club also has a shooting gallery.

AN European correspondent says: The question of war is gravely debated day by day by the Austrian rulers, and the time for settlement grows cruelly short. Hungary is resolved either to fight Russia or smash the Government at Vienna. On the other hand, none knows better than Kalnoky that the Austrian army is in a woful state of disorganization. What with inferior armaments, the chaos of a change from old systems to new, and the almost comical necessity of translating every general order into six languages, and these in turn into sixteen dialects for regimental use, either alternative is full of peril. Yet if she can be assured of allies the chances still are that Austria will decide to risk war.

GENERAL BENÉT, Chief of Ordnance, visited the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds Nov. 11, to witness the trial of a new metal field carriage for the 3.2-in. breech-loading rifle, which has recently been delivered there from the Watertown Arsenal. The carriages heretofore constructed for these guns have always broken down under the heavy charges used in these light guns and it has been an object of much concern to the Ordnance Bureau to get a suitable carriage for this purpose. The one referred to is supposed to be a great improvement, in point of strength, over the others. The checks have been made longer, and as better steel has been used, it is expected to prove much stronger.

OFFICERS of the Regular Service will find our report of the court-martial proceedings in the 13th Regiment of the N. Y. National Guard sufficiently amusing, in spite of the melancholy exhibit it makes of insubordination in a body calling itself military. Saying to a superior officer, "get out you—sucker;" threatening to throw another officer into the well-hole, and generously inviting him to come out and "have his nose smashed"—such, according to the testimony we publish, are the negro minstrel performances which have varied the monotony of military proceedings in the 13th Brooklyn, with Lieut. Smith as the principal actor.

MR. CLARKE MERCHANT, who resigned from the Navy in 1865 as commander, after a service of thirteen years, is now the head of the house of Merchant and Co., of New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago, engaged in the business of furnishing roofing plates. They were recently awarded the contract for furnishing the White House at Washington with tiberston's "Old Method" roofing plates. The conditions of the contract were very rigid, and its award to Messrs. Merchant and Co. is a valuable endorsement of the superiority of the method of roofing used by them.

THE Portland Oregonian (Ind. Rep.) asks: "Why not Sherman" as the next Republican Presidential candidate. We suspect that in this case the trouble will be that Barkis isn't "willin'". Besides, the General is so accustomed to saying what he thinks, and thinking what he says, that we fear if he were the candidate it would be impossible to suppress him long enough to get him elected. He is the worst sort of timber out of which to shape a politician.

THE young lady who asked the Reverend Sydney Smith his idea of heaven was told in reply that it was "eating paté de foie gras to the sound of trumpets." In spite of this indorsement by the reverend gentleman the Archbishop of Canterbury objects, it appears, to the use of trumpets by the Salvation Army.

THE cavalry regiment at Aldershot which made the best record in the field-firing recently concluded was the Scots Greys, whose percentage of hits to rounds was 28.29; the 10th Hussars made 27.89; and the Royal Dragoons 20.40. In the infantry the highest return is by the 2d Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 23.46.

SOUTH AFRICAN "stinkwood" is being substituted in England for French walnut in the manufacture of gun-stocks. Not only is it said to be far superior to walnut for this purpose, but its supply is practically unlimited, while walnut is getting scarcer every year.

It was announced last week, on what seemed to be excellent authority, that the President had decided to give the Surgeon-Generalship to Lieutenant-Colonel John Moore, now on duty at San Francisco. No appointment, however, has yet been made, and the matter is apparently as far from settlement as ever. Even the officials of the War Department who believed that Colonel Moore would get the place are unable to account for the delay.

THE General Order closing the dispensaries at division and department headquarters, at places other than military posts, was prepared in the Secretary's own office, and was prompted by a desire to economize. It was the Secretary's own idea. He considered that medicines could be purchased just as cheaply under contract with druggists in large cities, where division and department headquarters are located, and by them dispensed, thus relieving the Government of the expense of keeping up an establishment for this work. The dispensaries at Vancouver, Omaha, Chicago, and New York will be abolished. The hospital stewards at these places are allowed the option of taking their discharge or of being transferred to military posts. No applications have yet been received for discharge, so that they will all probably accept the transfer.

Broad Arrow says: "The days of armor-plate protection are, in the estimation of many thinking men, coming to a close. The gun is victorious all along the line, and the increased speed given to the torpedo boat, taken in conjunction with the destructive efficiency attained by the torpedo, makes it a matter of very questionable policy to spend such large sums of money as heretofore upon individual ships."

WE are authorized to state that the time named (Oct. 1886) in the circular of the Chief of Ordnance of the Navy, for submitting applications to furnish specimens of domestic armor-plate for trial, is indefinitely extended, the Department being willing to consider proffers at any day so that the plates shall be delivered before Oct. 1, 1888.

#### THE CASE OF ENSIGN ORMSBY.

G. C. M. O. No. 37, Navy Dept., published the proceedings of the court-martial at Payta, Peru, of which Lieut.-Commander Charles M. Thomas, U. S. N., was President, and which tried Ensign Geo. F. Ormsby, U. S. N., for conduct to the prejudice, etc., found him guilty and sentenced him to two years suspension with \$50 per month pay and a public reprimand by the Secretary of the Navy. The character of the offense is sufficiently shown by the extract which follows:

III. The evidence in this case shows that Ensign Ormsby, after being advised, in substance, by his commanding officer, against such a course, persisted in the intrusion of an improper request upon the commanding officer of the North Atlantic Station, viz., that he would endeavor to detain, at Panama, the U. S. S. *Adams*, a vessel attached to the Pacific Station; that, in consequence of such request, Ensign Ormsby sought to avoid his responsibility as an officer by assuming to make the request in the capacity of counsel for another officer of the *Adams*, who was then awaiting trial by court-martial, and that he forwarded the communication containing such request directly to the commanding officer of the North Atlantic Station, instead of forwarding the same through the regular official channels, as required by the Navy Regulations. These facts were substantially admitted by Ensign Ormsby in pleading guilty to the first specification. The evidence further shows that Ensign Ormsby, after being suspended from duty to await further action in the premises, made an unfounded report against the commanding officer of the *Adams*, charging that officer with oppression and maltreatment in having publicly reprimanded him. The charge, "conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline," having been fully sustained, it is proper to add that Ensign Ormsby, in the conduct referred to, was guilty of insubordination, disrespect to his superior officers, and a wilful disregard of the regulations. These are offenses which, under any circumstances, are of a grave character; they are especially so in the case of Ensign Ormsby, who, after consultation with his commanding officer, adopted a course which he knew to be improper, and thereby brought upon himself the deserved punishment imposed upon him by the sentence of the court.

The sentence in the case of Ensign Geo. F. Ormsby, U. S. Navy, takes effect from May 27, 1886, the date of its approval. D. B. HARMONY, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

#### PAY CORPS, U. S. NAVY.

##### CHANGES SINCE JANUARY 1, 1876.

**Retirements (19).**—Pay Directors: C. C. Jackson, Aug. 27, '76; John O. Bradford, Feb. 22, 1877; John S. Gulick, May 14, 1879; Jos. C. Eldredge, Mar. 8, 1880; Robt. H. Clark, Dec. 5, 1880; Geo. F. Cutter, Aug. 30, 1881; Caleb J. Emery, May 28, 1882; Edw. C. Doran, Dec. 25, 1882; John S. Cunningham, Dec. 23, 1883; Jas. H. Watrough, July 30, 1884; Alex. W. Russell, Feb. 4, 1886; A. H. Gilman, Aug. 9, 1886. **Pay Inspectors:** Jas. N. Carpenter, Mar. 7, 1879; Geo. L. Davis, Jan. 17, 1881; Francis H. Swan, 1886. **Paymasters:** Milton B. Cushing, April 1, 1882; Danforth P. Wright, Dec. 12, 1885; Rufus S. McConnell, Jan. 27, 1886. **Asst. Paymaster:** N. H. Stavey, Sept. 1, 1876.

**Resignations (6).**—Asst. Paymasters: Cameron Burnside, Feb. 21, 1878; John Breese, June 14, 1878. **Passed Asst. Paymasters:** Robt. P. Paulding, Dec. 3, 1879; John C. Burnett, Aug. 31, 1881; Geo. M. Allen, Nov. 1, 1884. **Appointment not confirmed:** S. K. Radford, Asst. Paymaster, Jan. 28, 1879.

**Dismissals (3).**—Pay Inspector Rufus C. Spalding, Aug. 18, 1876; Paymaster Geo. R. Martin, Aug. 18, 1877; Passed Asst. Paymaster Frank Plunkett, Oct. 14, 1881. **Deceased (33).**—Retired List, 15; Active List, 18.

**Appointments (32).**—Asst. Paymasters: Henry R. Smith, June 1, 1876; Thos. D. Hoxsey, Jr., Sept. 1, 1876; Hiram E. Drury, Sept. 8, 1876; Chas. W. Littlefield, Sept. 8, 1876; Arthur Peterson, Feb. 23, 1877; Callender I. Lewis, June 23, 1877; A. K. Michler, Oct. 31, 1877; Wm. W. Galt, Jan. 25, 1878; John R. Martin, June 14, 1878; Chas. M. Roy, Mar. 3, 1879; M. C. McCook, Mar. 3, 1879; Geo. M. Allen, Mar. 3, 1879; John Corwine, Mar. 3, 1879; Eustace B. Rogers, Mar. 3, 1879; Jacob D. Doyle, June 16, 1880; Leeds C. Kerr, June 16, 1880; R. T. M. Ball, June 16, 1880; H. R. Sullivan, June 16, 1880; Thos. J. Cowie, June 16, 1880; Chas. S. Williams, June 16, 1880; Jas. H. Chapman, Mar. 22, 1881; John S. Carpenter, Oct. 23, 1881; Livingston Hunt, Oct. 23, 1881; John A. Mudd, Oct. 23, 1881; Willis B. Wilcox, Oct. 23, 1881; Madison R. Culvert, Oct. 23, 1881; Edw. R. Webster, Oct. 23, 1881; Geo. W. Simpson, April 1, 1882; S. L. Heap, April 1, 1882; John Q. Lovell, July 26, 1882; Jas. A. Phillips, Oct. 21, 1882.

#### GATLING GUNS FOR CANADA.

GEN. MIDDLETON, commander of the militia of the Dominion, in his annual report recommends that the Gatling guns now held by A and B Batteries be transferred to two of the infantry schools, and that additional Gatling guns be purchased to supply one to each infantry school. He believes, after a thorough study of the American weapon, that it could be made serviceable in the hands of the militia.

(From the New York Tribune.)

## AT THE WARD-ROOM TABLE.

## FLOTSAM AND JETSAM OF NAVAL LIFE.

The receiving-ship was aglow with lights, for night had come and the work of the day was over. From the spar deck came the sound of an accordion and the voices of men, talking or singing.

These sounds floated down through the open hatches and died away when they met the thick curtains that screened the ward-room country from the ward-room proper, where the officers in undress uniform sat around the table indulging in their usual after-dinner chat. They were talking of naval battles and one said:

"The splendors of Mobile Bay do not wane, even in that fierce light which streams from Salamis and Trafalgar."

"Which reminds me," said another, "of how Admiral Jouett, then captain of the *Metacomet*, took his ship into that storm of shot and shell, lashed alongside Farragut's flagship, the *Hartford*. Seeing a rebel ram trying to escape, 'Fighting Jim,' as the sailors loved to call him, cut loose from the *Hartford* and dashed after her."

"The ram ran in over a shoal spot in the bay. The *Metacomet*, which drew more water than the ram, put after her at full speed, with a man in the chains calling out the soundings. Soon he called out exactly the water which the *Metacomet* drew. At this Jouett turned to his executive and said: 'Call that man in out of the chains, Mr. Sperry. He makes me nervous.'"

"The *Metacomet* rushed on over the shoals, dragging the bottom but getting over safely, captured the ram and brought her back under the guns of the *Hartford*."

## THE QUESTION OF WIVES.

"The question of wives," said a young officer, "and their being with their husbands, when their husbands happen to be Naval officers is one that never troubled me personally, for I have not the honor to possess such a relative. But I know of a very sad case of a classmate of mine. When the order forbidding wives of officers to follow their husbands was first issued, my friend had just married a lovely young lady to whom he was devotedly attached, as she to him."

"Before this order, when an officer was attached to a foreign station as you know, wives of officers would live at some city where their husbands could occasionally get a few days' leave and see them. When this order prohibiting this came out, the officer whom I have mentioned was ordered to a foreign station. His wife wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, saying that she would follow her husband and closing with the solemn words: 'Whom God hath joined together, let no man put asunder.'"

"She kept her word and followed her husband. As soon as she got to one place he would be ordered to another, and finally, worn out with the hardships of travel in South America and the hopelessness of her position, she came back to the States to die. A lovely and beautiful woman was killed; a man's heart was broken; but the majesty of an order from the Secretary was vindicated."

## A HERO NOT KNOWN TO FAME.

"That order is still in force," said another lieutenant, "and, of course, we cannot criticize it. But how much goes on in the Navy of which the outside world knows nothing. Take the example of poor Judd. When Prestan became ugly at Colon last year and seized the steamship *Colon*, Captain Kane, then of the *Galena*, sent Judd ashore to demand an explanation. Prestan promptly seized Judd, the American Consul, Wright, and M. Connors, the local agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and placed them in the 'calaboose.'"

"Then he sent word to Captain Kane that at the first gun the *Galena* fired or the first marine or sailor she landed, he would execute the prisoners. They were kept in the 'calaboose' all night, expecting to be shot in the morning. In the morning Prestan came to them and told Judd that if he would sign an agreement that the arms on board the *Colon* would be delivered up he would let them all go."

"Judd did so and Prestan released his prisoners. Judd returned on board the *Galena* and told what he had done. But meanwhile Captain Kane had driven the *Dagos* off the *Colon* and towed her out into the stream. When Captain Kane learned what Judd had done he said the arms should not be delivered to Prestan. Now Judd had purchased his life by signing the agreement that they would be, so he immediately returned ashore and told Prestan that he could not keep his compact."

"Prestan promptly put him in the 'calaboose' again, and the next morning took him out to Monkey Hill to be shot. Before Judd's grave was dug, however, Col. Ulloa came dashing up with the Government troops, and in the fight Judd escaped and went on board the *Galena*."

"It was then that Capt. Kane landed his men, and Judd went with them, eager for revenge. That day the horrible massacre and the burning of Colon took place, and all day Judd fought bravely. But for two nights and three days his mind had been under the most terrible strain and his reason gave way."

"He is now as you all know a hopeless maniac, but I think he voluntarily putting himself in the power of Prestan, when he found he could not keep the promise to him by which he had purchased his life, is one of the most chivalric things of the century. Why? When he went back he went to almost certain death, and he knew it. But he went calmly and deliberately, rather than break his word. Now how many people who read of the burning of Colon knew of this story of Judd?"

## A SONG OF THE OLD NAVY.

"Ah, well," said the dreamy lieutenant, "let us have no more sad stories. Our part is to do our duty as officers and gentlemen and as to the fame of what we do, why this is a matter of kismet. Now I will confide to you all a secret, as soon as I light my cigar. There, that is a cigar that I like—a genuine Manilla."

"Sadly smoking my Manilla,  
Visions come and go,  
Of that lady in a villa,  
Who once loved me so."

"Is that the secret," interrupted the Paymaster, "If so we don't want any more of it?"

"No," replied the dreamy lieutenant. "The secret

is that I have in my stateroom a bottle of very fine Curacao, which I bought on the island of the same name, and if you will all be real good I will let you have a little. Then, if the doctor will favor us, we will have a song."

After sampling the lieutenant's Curacao, the doctor seated himself at the piano and while he played the accompaniment the officers sang that quaint and stirring old Naval ballad:

"There were two ships from Old England came—  
Blow high, blow low—and so sailed we  
Cruising down along the coast  
Of the High Barbaree."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## SOME WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The fact that the War Department has not enthused much over General Miles' work in the late Apache Campaign is due, in a great measure, to his action toward the Department since the surrender. For days after the surrender the Department was unable to get particulars from him regarding terms of surrender, telegram after telegram being sent and no replies received. It was not until the President returned to Washington and sent a peremptory demand for an account of the matter, that Gen. Miles consented to let the Department know what had been done. He seemed to have ignored all requests from the Acting Secretary of War and taken his own time about making a report on the campaign, which he did, in his annual report. It was during this suspense that the Department was in, that he made application for leave of absence. No mention was made, in his request, of a sick child and the President himself refused to grant the leave. This he did because he wanted to have the prisoners disposed of before Miles absented himself. I don't believe the President or any of the officials at the War Department are displeased with General Miles for the manner in which he closed the campaign, but the best judgment is that the independent spirit shown by him since the surrender has tended to deprive him of the glory which he would otherwise have received from this end of the line. It is believed, too, that the Adjt.-General is not particularly friendly toward him and that he has not troubled himself to present Gen. Miles' case in the best possible light.

It appears that at least one civilian is to be given a chance for a commission in the Army during the current year. The candidate is Harry D. Humphrey, of Idaho. A Board for his examination has been ordered to convene at Boise Barracks, Idaho Territory, Nov. 23. It consists of Capt. Wm. H. Powell, 4th Inf.; Capt. Alfred C. Girard, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Lewis, 2d Cav.; and 2d Lieut. Frank B. Andrus, 4th Inf., and Robt. E. L. Michie, 2d Cav. Very little is known of the candidate by the officials of the War Department beyond the fact that he was appointed a cadet-at-large to the Military Academy in 1881 by the late President Garfield, and that he was discharged in the following year, having failed to pass the second year examination. The particular reason for his designation as a candidate is also uncertain. A Miss Jennings, of Monroe, Mich., who is understood to be a personal friend of the President and Mrs. Cleveland, has interested herself in his behalf, and it is probable that the exception made in his case was through this influence. All other candidates have been informed that no appointments would be made, as it was the purpose to reserve the existing vacancies for the graduates of 1887. In fact, the general understanding has been that no appointments of civilians could legally be made, the law on the subject having hitherto been construed as allowing the appointment of civilians only in cases where vacancies existed on the 1st day of July of each year after the graduates and meritorious non-commissioned officers have been assigned. This year, as is well known, there were not even vacancies enough for the graduates on July 1, several being assigned as additional until vacancies occurred for them; so that if the law is literally carried out there would not be a chance for the civilian for some time to come. The vacancies to which the seven non-commissioned officers were recently assigned occurred since July 1, and some consider that the President violated the law in appointing them. The West Point graduates of next year will be the chief sufferers by the appointments which have been made since July last, as the promotion of some of them will be necessarily retarded, and it is likely that they will be heard from when the Senate Military Committee comes to act upon the nominations of those referred to.

The following are the laws under which appointments of 2d lieutenants are made:

Act June 11, 1878.—That appointments of civilians, except such as are regular graduates of the United States Military Academy who have been honorably discharged from the service, to be 2d lieutenants in any of the regiments of the Army, shall be made in time of peace only when no vacancies exist in the Army then to be required in the assignment of the next graduating class of cadets at the United States Military Academy: Provided, Nothing herein shall prevent the appointment for a commission in the Army of meritorious non-commissioned officers or private soldiers.

Act June 18, 1878.—Sec. 3. That hereafter all vacancies in the grade of 2d lieutenant shall be filled by appointment from the graduates of the Military Academy so long as any such remain in service unassigned; and any vacancies thereafter remaining shall be filled by promotion of meritorious non-commissioned officers of the Army, recommended under the provisions of the next section of this act: Provided, That all vacancies remaining, after exhausting the two classes named, may be filled by appointment of persons in civil life. Sec. 1235. No cadet who is reported as deficient, in either conduct or studies, and recommended to be discharged from the Academy, shall, unless upon recommendation of the Academic Board, be returned or reappointed or appointed to any place in the Army before his class shall have left the Academy and received their commissions.

## BREAD ENOUGH AND TO SPARE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The abolition of corporal punishment, the passage of the Wilson and kindred acts, the creating of a comfortable bunk for the enlisted man, all were reforms due in a great measure to the persistent efforts of the press, aided by such intelligent suggestions as could be found in truthful narratives emanating from the enlisted men most affected. If this latter element should take part in the agitation of the present moot point, rations and company funds, the evil therewith connected, should any be found to exist, may attract notice and receive correcting. But if the guard-house lawyer, whose earmarks are unmis-

takably stamped upon the article fathered by the Kansas City Times no less than upon the one credited to "A private of 28 years," are going to be given full swing, the result will be that the civilian, who is to do the legislating, will find on investigation that he has been grossly misled and will indignantly drop the whole matter. The fellow who contributes that diatribe to the cowboy's journal, after telling us in one breath that the company fund system is "nothing more than downright robbery," and in the next—O, rare paradox!—that "the soldier receives his benefit" therefrom, expends the remainder of his wrath upon the outrageous method of maintaining military bands out of the savings of flour. The fact is that not only do we have a band, but there is likewise maintained a post library, where the enlisted man may find material with which to qualify himself for his present duties, for promotion or for some other calling should he desire to abandon the Service. We have both at the post whence this emanates, and if a vote were taken to-morrow upon the issue "another ounce of bread" or "no band and library," 99-100ths would favor the continuance of the two things, without which garrison life would, indeed, be monotonous and desolation likely to increase. The soldier at this post does not cry, like little Oliver, for more. Minus the amount given the post or regimental fund there still remains bread enough and to spare.

Briefly analyzed, the eruption of the "Private of 28 years" is found to consist of six parts misrepresentation, two parts scurrilous innuendo, reflecting upon the superiors whom he seems fond of swearing to respect and obey, one part is devoted to his revealing his ignorance of Naval matters, and the remaining tenth to showing that he is utterly devoid of the *esprit du corps*, which should actuate every soldier in the discussion of service topics. If he has really been a private for 28 years it must have been due to his propensity for criticizing the customs of the Service. He justifies his rushing into print and so do those of his ilk whom I have heard comment upon his brilliant production, by the plea that it is a fitting retort to the statement made at the Governor's Island Military Institute, "that seven-eighths of the enlisted men are better fed in the Army than they ever were before," and in his blind fury he holds up the American soldier as a thing to be derided, instead of standing up in a manly way, telling the truth, and omitting all his personalities, in a calm, straightforward manner, stating any real grievance. I say it is time to cry halt to this class of writers and to seek information from only trustworthy sources.

URSA MAJOR.

## WHY THE THREE VOLLEYS?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In continuation of your quotation from the Philadelphia Ledger, on your page 292, I would say that my source of information has passed from my memory, but I have seen the origin of the three volleys over the grave referred to symbolizing the ascription:

"We lay thee in the grave waiting for the resurrection, In the name of the Father (volley), and of the Son (volley), and of the Holy Ghost (volley). AMEN."

This strikes me, considering the close alliance between war and religion at the time of the introduction of the use of gunpowder, as the most reasonable origin of the practice.

The same is probably the symbolism of the three cheers of the music at the hoisting and lowering of the flag for the day; the gun here is an addendum.

RONNEVOO.

Another correspondent writes:

Would like to know origin of No. 3 for volleys at the grave. The number of cheers for salutation of a multitude is the same. The earth to earth, dust to dust, ashes to ashes is preceded by a pagan custom referred to by Horace, who ends one of his elegies with asking the visitor at the grave to piously let fall a threefold gift of sacrificial sand. Right oblique, left oblique, front, covers the ground. One volley covers nine, three is embracing but one is not.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Montana.—P. Q. M. Sergeant Chas. Reich is at Fort Brown, Texas, and Thomas Griffin at Benicia Arsenal, California.

J. W. P.—The act approved May 15, 1872, establishing a system of deposits provides that the money deposited "shall not be subject to forfeiture by sentence of Court-martial, but shall be forfeited by desertion."

Old Subscriber asks: 1. Can an officer, not entitled to forage, purchase hay or grain of the Q. M. D. if he does not keep either horse or mule? Ans.—No. See second decision in Circular 10, A. G. O., Nov. 10, 1884.

2. Can an officer not entitled to forage, purchase hay, etc., if he keeps a horse or mule? Ans.—For one he may. See par. 1, 894, Reg., as amended in G. O. 9, A. G. O., 1882.

3. Can an officer, entitled to forage, purchase any of Q. M. D. in excess of allowance? Ans.—Yes. See par. 3, G. O. 20, A. G. O., Sept. 4, 1878.

H. N. S. asks: Drilling the manual by the numbers, order arms and in place rest are executed; on resuming attention to continue the manual by the numbers. Is it necessary to give the command by the numbers? Ans.—In a recent decision the Lieutenant General says: "The intervention of the side step or other company movements between two manual exercises would require the command 'by the numbers' to cause the second exercise in the manual to be executed in detail." According to this principle your case would require the command "by the numbers" after resuming attention.

Ignorance.—A soldier does not forfeit his citizenship by enlisting. He is still entitled to vote where he has a "residence." If he came from New York, for instance, he may vote in New York, if he can get home on Election Day. If he came from New York City his living on Governor's Island would not deprive him of his right to vote in New York City. If he came from Louisiana he does not acquire a residence in New York with right to vote by serving on Governor's Island. A man does not forfeit his "residence" by enlisting. If a minor his residence remains that of his father or guardian. Your question is scarcely full enough for us to understand the particular point you are in doubt about.

## REVENUE MARINE.

The U. S. revenue cutter *Manhattan*, reported by some of the sightseers along the coast to have been lost with all hands, is safe. She arrived at Greenport, L. I., on Sunday afternoon and left the next afternoon for New York. She sustained some slight damage by the storm, but was repaired before leaving Greenport. The captain and crew are all safe and well.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

## THE THIRTEENTH NEW YORK.

ANOTHER exciting feature added to the troubles in the 13th Regiment is the arrest by the order of the colonel on Friday, Nov. 5, last, of Maj. J. F. Ackerman. It is the intention to prefer charges against him, but they have so far not been drawn up, and their exact nature is therefore not known. It has been reported for a long time that the major did not serve his commander with the loyalty required by military law and custom, that he openly took the side of the mutiniers, associated with them and assisted in obtaining them counsel, etc.; and it is further alleged that he declared his reason for remaining in the regiment, to be either to "down the colonel or drag down the regiment," and wrote unsolicited letters to his commander. By some it is alleged that he has all along been the main spring of the mutiny. Not being personally acquainted with the facts we only give what is talked about the matter in military circles, and make no comments. The trial, if it should come off, will bring out the facts.

The court in the case of Lieut. W. K. Smith, which held its first session on Friday, Nov. 7, absorbs a large portion of the military interest in Brooklyn. The second session was on Tuesday, Nov. 9, and at its close the court adjourned until Friday, Nov. 12. After many vain attempts to secure the services of several military lawyers (members of the National Guard), who declined to have anything to do with the case, Lawyer Wernberg, of Brooklyn, was engaged by the accused as counsel. Of course no device will be neglected to get a verdict in Smith's favor, and the trial promises to be a tedious one. The court, however, seems to understand itself, as its rulings against the objection by the accused's counsel to Capt. Rasquin as a member of the court, and other objections during the trial show. The proceedings so far demonstrate curious methods of intercourse between some of the officers of the 13th. Par. 786 of the Tactics seems to have been observed among them by an indiscriminate application of the term "sucker," and the well-known phrase unjustly ascribed to a departed millionaire with regard to the general public, while invitations to come and be thrown into the "well hole," or to "have your nose smashed," were issued with the most generous freedom.

The charges on which the lieutenant is being tried are in substance, that he had said on one occasion, "Down the colonel. I don't know that I have to obey any order issued by him." Another specification was that he had encouraged insubordination by asking an enlisted man if he should obey the colonel's order. Another charged him with saying to a superior officer, "Get out, you sucker! You are one of the suckers that bullied for Fackner." The fourth specification charged him with exciting and sustaining insubordination by signing a paper asking Capt. Kretschmar, of Co. H, to resign. Charge second, alleged conduct prejudicial to good order, in that the prisoner did refuse to obey an order of Col. Fackner to cease inciting the enlisted men to insubordination, saying that he would continue to do so until Capt. Kretschmar skipped. A supplementary charge alleged that he broke his arrest.

The first and only witness on Nov. 5, Commissary Sergeant Heywood Smith, in spite of a severe cross-examination, substantiated the first charge. At the second session of the court Lieut. Henry C. Clark, acting adjutant at the time, testified that Smith said to him: "I want nothing to do with you or any of the gang that voted for Fackner." He admitted that he had threatened to throw Smith over the rail into the wellhole. Another witness testified to the first quoted sentence, while another denied that the words "the colonel be damned" were used. The remaining testimony was with regard to the resignation of Capt. Kretschmar, which was demanded in a resolution by some members of the company, in which matter Lieut. Smith is said to have been the leader.

Corporal A. A. Hutchinson testified: "I was not present at a company meeting when a paper was read by Capt. Kretschmar, saying that he was ready to resign whenever it was demanded; there was a request read asking Capt. Kretschmar to resign; I do not remember that the captain put the motion; things were thoroughly mixed up; a resolution was passed that no member in uniform should go into a saloon; I do not know that Capt. Kretschmar and Lieut. Smith had any words about the resolution, or that the captain said that it was a damned nonsensical one; I saw such a paper in the hands of a man who sat next to Lieut. Smith; it had 49 names; Lieut. Smith said that he had proof that Kretschmar had said that he would withdraw; he asked myself and another to sign; he induced one to sign; I did not hear any remarks made by Lieut. Smith detrimental to Col. Fackner after the latter's election; have seen Lieut. Smith in a saloon with his uniform trousers on; there were members of the company there; I was there myself and so were others; that was at the usual time—after drill; I have seen him there more than once."

Capt. C. H. Kretschmar said: "I know about a petition in circulation asking for my resignation; I never saw it in Lieut. Smith's hand; I never heard him try to get signatures for it; I attended the meeting at which the request was made; I presided; Lieut. Smith voted for it by a standing vote; Lieut. Smith made no remarks; I was about to talk to the men on discipline when Mr. Smith ruled me out of order and excited the men so that I could not do so; his conduct that night was not gentlemanly in speaking in the manner he did to me and ordering me to take my seat; he caused so much disorder that I could not make myself heard; I was present on the 10th of September; Col. Fackner called Lieut. Smith's attention to the fact that he was under arrest and asked him to go to his quarters; he did not do so and the Colonel ordered him to go; Lieut. Smith did not do so but remained until the meeting was over; I did not tell any one that Lieut. Smith had to 'smell hell'; I did tender my resignation to Col. Barnes about the middle of last winter; it was on account of my business and health; Lieut. Smith was the first to incite disorder at the meeting; I never said that Lieut. Smith had a 'swelled head.'"

The last witness, Charles Codet, of Co. H, after having given his version of the affair between Lieut. Clark and Smith, which somewhat contra-

dicts the previous witnesses, said that Capt. Kretschmar had called certain members of the company "suckers," had taken the company in a body into a bar-room, made fun some time ago of Lieut. Benedict while the latter was drilling the company, and said that he "would vote as he pleased. The company be damned."

This sort of testimony speaks for itself, but there is little doubt that the statement of the Brooklyn Eagle after the first session of the court that the case looks bad for Lieut. Smith has a great deal of truth in it.

## DISTINCTIVE UNIFORMS.

THE New York State uniform is not popular for dress occasions. This is natural, because it is too plain and has to be used on all kinds of service, dress parade as well as police, fatigue and guard duty. It therefore wears rapidly in service and soon loses whatever dressy appearance it may possess, while on guard and at work it is uncomfortable. The 23d, one of the first organizations which adopted it, has now discarded it for dress occasions and gone back to the gray; the 69th is expected to soon follow suit, and nearly every other organization has made additions and alterations by way of ornaments, etc. Yet the uniform is a soldierly one and looks well in its original condition, as was shown at the recent inspection of the 23d and the 12th at the Bartholdi parade. While at present it does not seem good policy to raise any obstacles to regiments providing their own dress uniforms, the State should not abandon its uniform for active duty, but something should be provided at once serviceable and comfortable. In this connection we renew our recommendation for a neat blouse, a substantial overcoat with large cape, and trousers of solid material, all of blue color. While the change could probably not be made at once for lack of funds, the further manufacture of the present tunic should be stopped at once and the blouse introduced gradually.

## WHAT IS THE STATE GOING TO DO?

It is now conceded that charges have been preferred by somebody against Col. Edward Fackner, of the 13th. The nature of the charges and the probable action on them by the proper authorities cannot be conjectured. It is, however, a fact of more than usual significance, and one which requires prompt attention, that a regiment, at this dangerous time, is allowed to exist with its colonel under charges, the only field officer and two company officers under arrest, and a large number of the company officers and enlisted men in an open state of insubordination. What could be expected of this organization if called on for duty? Do not the authorities realize that something beyond and more prompt than the slow process of a court-martial is necessary to put things in their proper shape?

## IS THIS PROPER?

A CORRESPONDENT writes us:

The business of a lawyer is to defy the law and get off his client at every hazard. That is right. A soldier, however, has sworn to uphold the laws of the United States, and, if a National Guardsman, the laws of his State as well. I think, therefore, that the presence of two lieutenants of the 13th acting as assistants to the counsel for the accused now before the Court-martial in session there, is a violation of the law as well as a disgrace to the Military Service and those employed in the practice referred to. Should not this be stopped? I hope the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will raise its voice against this thing.

There is no law against, and custom sanctions the practice of an officer acting as counsel for an accused before a Court-martial, and they may belong to the same regiment or even to the same company. The Court is the judge whether to accept such counsel or not. In this case, however, if not a violation of law, of which we are doubtful, it is certainly an exhibition of bad taste.

(From an article in the Chicago Current.)

## THE ARMY AND THE MILITIA.

NEXT to substantial recognition by Congress in the shape of larger appropriations, and the general instruction of the people in military science, the ready sympathy and earnest co-working of the Regular Service will be the most important element in the higher education of the militia. The militia generally are composed of men who give their time and brains and money gratuitously to their States for their protection and the enforcement of their laws. They, more than others, are identified with, and have a deeper interest in, the localities from which their regiments are made up. There are numbers of officers of the Army who have not too much employment as it is, or who have only the same daily routine over and over again, in which they are so tied down that they can make no improvement. What a field is opened for them, and for the mutual good of the Army and militia, if they were detailed as instructors to various military districts.

Again, a large militia-appropriation means more numerous and efficient militia and a broader field in which to operate. With the body of men which, under such conditions, could be selected for the militia, we would really have the finest military service in the world. The same ideas and methods that animate the Regular Army would animate the militia, and in time of both peace and war, they would work side by side under the same system, and for the attainment of a common end. In some States there are numbers of officers of militia, who would gladly, if they had the opportunity, spend a great deal of their money and time to perfect themselves by association with Regulars in the military work, and this can be done in this way. Our Army posts are becoming more concentrated each year; a great many officers are absent from their companies and regiments by reason of special details, sickness, leave of absence or other good and sufficient reasons. Let the Adjutants General of the various departments notify, in turn, the Adjutants General of the States in their departments, of the number and rank of those officers absent, together with probable length of absence. At Fort M—, for instance, there are six or eight companies. The full complement of officers at the post, exclusive of staff officers, is from twenty to thirty-eight, according to

whether the garrison is Infantry or Artillery, but two or three captains, more lieutenants and perhaps a field officer are absent—say ten vacancies.

The States have these vacancies apportioned so that Wisconsin gets three, Illinois four, Indiana three, Minnesota two. The State Adjutants General notify certain officers of their militia who have before made application, and express the desire to go, and they proceed as early as possible, at the expense of their respective States, to Fort M—; there they can be provided with quarters and fuel by the Government, and if paid at all, it would be paid by their own States. They remain at Fort M— for three months, six months, or a year, and learn practically all the duties of their positions. They learn military methods and customs and regulations, military etiquette, and the unwritten laws that more than anything else make a salutary discipline, and give esprit and tone to officers. They cannot perhaps be Judge Advocates of Court-martial, but they can witness the conduct of trials and be required to write up all the proceedings except the findings and the sentence. They will take their turn in all routine duty of the post, and their detail is a mutual advantage to the Regular and militia officers. The former has his work at the post lightened, perhaps, so that a greater number of details may be made for militia instruction, while the latter learns by experience and in a thorough way the duties of his rank, and goes back to his State better qualified for his work. When he leaves the fort, the vacancy is filled by another officer, until the Regular officer returns. There would be but little expense to the Government, as the States would provide for their own officers.

Another matter: the experiment tried last summer at Fort Wadsworth, New York harbor, should be repeated each year and at every garrison post on the seacoast. At Wadsworth only a limited amount of knowledge was obtained by the militia in working seacoast guns. This was due to its being the first time the experiment was ever tried, and of therefore crowding too much in the six days' encampment, so that much that was even learned was imperfectly so, and was forgotten soon after. A better plan would be as follows:

Each year the regiments to go through the instruction should be designated at such a time before as to enable the officers of such regiments to post themselves in their duties. This could be done by the officers making up squads of eight or ten, and going over to Forts Wadsworth, or Warren, or Adams, or McHenry, or wherever the fort and militia may be, on Saturdays, after business hours, and remaining there till the following Mondays. The officers of the fort could give them the benefit of their knowledge and experience, drill them at the guns, etc., and a few such trials, together with proper study of tactics and text-books, the officers of the militia would become qualified to teach their own men all they themselves have just learned. When the regiment itself went to the fort for instruction, instead of six or seven instructors at as many different kinds of drill, there are twenty-five or thirty qualified teachers, and the work proceeds with much more rapidity, to much greater advantage, and more surety of its retention.

Again, it would be well for the militia in all their encampments to have the presence of Regular troops. Indeed, when the number of Army posts is reduced, the garrison being concentrated and much larger, it would be advantageous to hold all encampments at these Army posts in their respective States. The companies and battalions from these schools and academies near by should also have provision made for encamping there at the same time, and it does seem that a nation that is bound to do all its own fighting should take every precaution that its officers are all well qualified in their profession.

By such means are the bonds between the Army and militia strengthened and a relation established by law and custom that each year adds to the efficiency and confidence of each.

Of course, there are some who will quibble at any recognition of the militia on the ground that, by the Constitution, they cannot be used in foreign warfare. But there is no fear that, in any war, foreign or civil, our militia would fail to do their entire duty as American soldiers, acting under and for one Government. Entire regiments would volunteer their services at the first sound of the National tocsin. Whatever their history in 1776, 1812, and 1847, in 1861 they volunteered and did good work, and in New York in 1877, the militia prevented the riot outbreaks, although the lawless and mob element is greater in that State than in any other of the Union.

It would be well, also, to give their officers opportunities of learning something of the higher branches of the Art of War. And so the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, and the School of Application at Leavenworth, might with advantage be opened to a certain number of militia officers every year, who would gladly seize any such opportunities, often at their own expense. In fact all increased opportunities of learning the Art of War would be gladly sought and made good use of by the citizen-soldier, who as a citizen desires the greatest good for his country, and as a soldier is willing to pay his greatest tribute for it, if necessary.

R. W. HAMILTON, U. S. A.

## ILLINOIS TROOPS UNDER ARMS.

GOVERNOR OGLESBY, of Illinois, has evidently learned something from experience, for he has taken prompt action in calling out the militia to preserve the public peace in Chicago, threatened by the troubles between the meat packers and their employees. The troops under arms are the 1st and 2d Infantry, Ill. N. G. Thus far they have not been called on for any action beyond the march to the scene of the troubles and their presence there. There can be no doubt, however, that this presence had its decided moral effect upon the strikers. The prompt action of the Governor in ordering out the soldiery, has brought forth the warmest commendation of the law-abiding community far beyond the locality concerned. The readiness displayed by the troops in obeying their orders and the lack of bravado and boisterousness in their execution indicates that these men understand what discipline is. The crowd through which they had to pass in order to reach their temporary quarters was one of the most determined and reckless of its kind. Their defiance of the police and their treatment of the hapless victims who fell into their

hands amply vouch for this statement. Yet they interfered with the militia no further than by the usual jeers, which, though exasperating, are practically harmless. The fact that the soldiers reached their destination without being compelled to take any action whatever against the crowd, shows the wholesome dread inspired by breechloaders, ball cartridges, and Gatlings, if handled by cool and determined men. The necessity for the maintenance of an efficient force of National Guard troops has here again been practically demonstrated. What may be the ultimate result of the Chicago troubles we cannot tell at the writing of this article, nor is it intended to give a history of the work of the troops in this connection, but it is a gratifying fact that the Chicago people realize the value of their troops, which is hardly the case in some other localities where the danger is much greater, and the field of operation more extensive.

A despatch from Chicago says: Even the strikers, who have no animosity against the State, seemed pleased to think that the militiamen were to take the place of the hated Pinkerton guards. The two regiments left their respective armories, the 1st in Jackson street, next to the Leland Hotel, and the 2d in Washington boulevard on the west side, about 11 o'clock, an order having been issued an hour earlier directing that they proceed to the Lake Shore station and thence to the stock yards. The militiamen were liberally cheered as they marched through the streets. The Board of Trade men being particularly enthusiastic as the 1st marched by the big Board building. Ferguson's big warehouse was turned into a barracks, and into this the two regiments were directed. The men looked upon the whole affair as a good deal of a picnic. Those not employed in getting the barracks into shape for occupancy amused themselves as they saw fit. Several of them sat down to quiet little games of stud-horse poker; others calmly went to sleep.

On Tuesday afternoon a big crowd of strikers gathered on a viaduct at the northwestern corner of the stock yards, near the entrance to the Anglo-American Packing Company's house, and sought to interfere with new men going from the house. A company of militia cleared the viaduct four times, but the strikers returned and the situation grew threatening. The soldiers were ordered to load with ball cartridge for the first time since they were sent to the yards. The moment the strikers heard the order they scattered in every direction, and no further trouble was experienced. Several trainloads of non-union men were escorted through the yards by the militia.

"Them dude soldiers," as the stock yard toughs call the militia, were doing their duty well, in spite of the discomforts of rain and mud, with insufficient clothing and inadequate foot covering. It was difficult to find grumblers, and most of the men had no complaint beyond the fact that their foot gear is totally inadequate to the circumstances. Requests for leaves of absence are beginning to come in, but usually for good cause. One private, who is a foreman in a factory, showed a letter from his employer saying that his workmen, who are Knights of Labor, threatened to quit unless the foreman quit his post of duty. But the foreman's wife pluckily bade him remain where he was, no matter at what cost, and he withdrew his request.

The waiter girls at the Transit House are in full sympathy with the strikers, as several of the brigade staff found out when they went in there for supper. The girls would hardly condescend to supply them with food, and napkins and dishes were tossed about them in the most resentful manner. At the same time a representative of the strikers and his friends were eating at another table, and there was a neat girl hanging over each man's chair to attend to his slightest wish. Forty-two cavalrymen were ordered to the yards to assist the militiamen in guarding adjacent streets. There is an impression that some of the country regiments will be ordered into the city to relieve the local regiments if the strike continues, as it is generally believed it will.

The spirit of lawlessness and riot may be temporarily subdued, the current of anarchy be stemmed, but this is by no means proof that it is crushed. On the contrary, past experience shows that as soon as an outbreak is subdued in one place it breaks out in another part of the country with increased violence. The ranks of the dissatisfied elements are constantly augmented, their demands become more aggressive, their outbreaks more frequent, and consequently the importance of increased vigilance must be plain to every observer. The eruptions in New York have so far been mild, people scarcely realize the danger and continue to neglect the troops in the old well known style. The appearance of the 1st Brigade at the last two parades, with the exception of the Gatlings of the 2d Battery and three regiments of Infantry, was hardly calculated to impress those inclined to strike as very formidable. Regiments only filled up to one-fifth of their proper strength are very apt to show a lack of spirit corresponding to their lack of numbers, and the crowd quickly appreciates this. To ascertain this it is only necessary to listen to the remarks on the sidewalk during a parade. Encouraging as this decay of the State troops may be to the lawless classes, it forms a matter of deep regret to those who understand the situation, especially as there seems to be no prospect of any immediate remedy. The undeniable fact is, however, that never was there any more necessity in New York for an effective body of soldiers, and never was the condition of a large portion of them more discouraging. The Chicago imbroglio should be sufficient to rouse the people here to a realization of their danger. The bulk of the National Guard is unprepared to meet it. Is this not the proper time to take vigorous steps to improve its condition, raise it numerically to a respectable status, remove the causes which slowly but surely have been sapping the life blood of what used to be the best organization, and put it in a condition to which its friends can point with pride instead of pity, and which will strike terror into the ranks of enemies?

#### NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

Gen. John B. Gordon was sworn in as Governor of Georgia, Nov. 9. There was a military display, in which twenty-one companies of militia participated.

Joseph Ercif has been elected captain of Tibbits Veteran Corps, N. Y. Ed. L. Cole 1st lieutenant, and Samuel P. Eccles 2d lieutenant. Non-commissioned officers will be elected on Thursday night, Nov. 18.

Adj. Gen. S. R. Smith, of Connecticut orders the muster

of the National Guard between Nov. 20 and 30, the commanding officers acting as mustering officers.

Attendance at company drills in the New York armories is satisfactory only in a few cases outside of the 7th Regiment, where the attendance exceeds any previous season.

The 2d Regiment has received a flattering recognition with regard to its inspection from Albany. This was well deserved.

With regard to the national drill, we learn that the progress of preparations for a national drill at Washington next May interests Baltimoreans, from the close connection of the two cities. Mr. T. C. De Leon, secretary of the Citizens' Committee, paid Baltimore a flying visit on drill business. He stated that the sum of \$50,000 had already been subscribed by citizens of Washington, a Representative Committee had been formed, and that already over fifty companies from 22 different States had signified their intention of taking part. General Passenger Agent Lord, of the B. and O. Railroad, took counsel with the committee, and indorsed the idea of the drill as thoroughly practical, and promising great results in collection of troops from all quarters and consequent crowds. He pledged the B. and O. not to be behind any road in the arrangements for transporting soldiers and excursionists or in the rates at which they would be brought.

The New York troops should take increased interest in this matter.

Lieut. Benedick, one of the officers of the 11th, now under charges, has received permission to go to Europe until December next, and his trial will have to be postponed until that time.

Col. Ditch Hest, is making preparations for a handsome entertainment at the armory on Thanksgiving Eve. Colonel E. F. Gaylor has issued stringent orders regulating drill.

The disturbances in Chicago have caused an increased demand for Brownell's Riot Tactics, which has almost exhausted the supply. As there will be no further edition those wishing to provide themselves should lose no time.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### OHIO.

HORACE U. CLEMENS, Editor *Wooster Republican*, has been elected Captain of the Wooster City Guard, Co. D, 8th Regt., O. N. G., to succeed James A. Ogden resigned. Capt. Clemens is a gentleman of scholarly attainments. He is a well drilled man and has won his way from the ranks upward, having served as Corporal, Sergeant, 1st Sergeant, and was elected 2d Lieutenant last spring.

General Orders No. 16, dated Adjutant-General's Office, Oct. 20, adopts Blunt's "Instructions in Rifle Firing" as the authority for the O. N. G. in rifle practice. Targets A, B, and C; see secs. 385, 386, 347, 388, will be used, paper targets will be issued from the A. G.'s office. For this season the practice will consist of ten shots fired by each officer and enlisted man; five shots at 200 yards, and five shots at 300 yds. Proper blanks are issued for reports of scores:

#### CLASSIFICATION.

Fourth class, officers and men who do not appear on the range for practice; third class, all who have failed to make a score of 60 per cent. The practice in this class will be at 200 yards, standing, on target "A"; second class, those whose score 63 per cent. and upward in the practice with the preceding class, and fail to make a score of 60 per cent. at 300 yards, kneeling or sitting; first class, those who score 60 per cent. and upward in both the preceding classes.

A score of 80 per cent. and upward in the second and first classes, constitutes a Marksman. A score of 90 per cent. and upward a Sharpshooter. Suitable recognition will be made in General Orders, of all officers and men qualifying as Marksmen and Sharpshooters.

The figure of merit of any organization will be ascertained by multiplying the number of Sharpshooters by 200; the number of Marksmen by 100; the number of first class men by 60; the number of second class men by 30; the number of third class men by 10; and the number of fourth class men by 0, and adding the products together and dividing the sum by the aggregate of the company.

The target practice for this season will close on or before Nov. 30. F. G. S.

#### CALIFORNIA.

In the National Guard unabated interest continues relative to sounding candidates for legislative honors as to how they will act in case of election. A meeting of the National Guard Officers' Association was held at the 1st Infantry Armory last Wednesday evening, at which Col. John H. Dickinson presided. Colonel Dickinson gave it as his opinion that the bill in behalf of the National Guard which is to be presented to the next Legislature will pass with little opposition, inasmuch as so many favorable responses had been received from candidates. A committee was appointed consisting of Major Horace Platt, Capt. Charles Eiden, and Lieut. Ed. F. Moran to take such action as the committee deemed advisable in relation to the proposed National Guard bill before election day, and to send circulars to all Captains of the National Guard in which names of the legislative candidates favorable to the National Guard are given. The next regular meeting of the Association will be held Dec. 6, at which time it was suggested by Col. Dickinson that several papers on subjects regarding interests of the National Guard organization shall be prepared and read by a number of officers. At the same time it is proposed to give a concert by the regimental band.—*Alta California*.

#### Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Commandery held Nov. 3, the following were elected: W. B. Aiken, Capt. C. E. A. Bartlett, U. S. V.; Maj. G. S. Blodgett, formerly of the U. S. Army; W. S. Chaplin, C. F. Crosby, Lieut. W. G. Fitch, U. S. Army, retired; C. L. Griffin, Capt. D. W. Lewis, U. S. V.; Mr. J. H. Mackie, formerly U. S. N.; E. E. Moulton, Capt. J. W. Newton, U. S. V.; Lieut. G. E. Priest, U. S. V.; Edmund Rice, son of Bvt. Lieut.-Col. J. H. Rice, U. S. A., retired; Lieut.-Col. J. L. Rice, U. S. V.; Lieut. J. E. Shepard, U. S. V.; Lieut. H. A. Turner, U. S. N.; Col. G. E. Waring, Jr., U. S. V.; Lieut.-Col. A. Warner, U. S. V., and Col. J. C. Whiton, U. S. V.; Gen. A. P. Blunt, U. S. A., has been transferred from this Commandery to the Kansas Commandery.

A charter for a Commandery of Iowa with headquarters at Des Moines, has been issued, and it will be organized there Nov. 23. Maj. Hoyt Sherman, of Des Moines, is the Acting Recorder.

At a meeting of the California Commandery held Nov. 10, the following were balloted for: Capt. H. H. Bryce, U. S. V.; Capt. C. A. Sumner, U. S. V.; Lieut. G. H. Pettis, U. S. V.; Payne J. B. Peadar, U. S. N.; P. A. Enghel, U. S. N.; Pemberton, U. S. N.; F. A. Kline, Gen. N. B. Switzer, U. S. Army; Lieut. A. V. Boan, U. S. V.; Lieut. M. Shaughnessy, U. S. V.; Lieut. G. A. Dy, U. S. V.; Capt. J. C. Currier, formerly 12th U. S. Inf.; Lieut. W. W. Gillpatrick, U. S. N.; Lieut. R. A. Lovell, 14th U. S. Inf.; Allen T. Bird and A. Harasthy.

(From the Washington Republican.)

#### THE RUSS KNOWS A HAWK FROM A HANDSAW

HOWEVER "crazy" the Czar may be he seems to be moving right on towards the goal of Russian ambition. Such "madness" is exceedingly methodical.

#### YANKEE SMITH OF CAMELOT.

MARK TWAIN EXPLORES A NEW LEGEND OF THE ROUND TABLE.

THURSDAY night's monthly meeting of the Military Service Institution on Governor's Island was made entertaining by Mark Twain, who read a paper, the announcement of which caused the thronging of the old museum hall. Gen. W. T. Sherman and his brother, Senator Sherman, were present. Gen. James B. Fry presided.

Gen. Schofield presented, in an appropriate speech, Surg. A. A. Woodhull with the gold medal for the prize essay of 1885. Mr. Clemens said: "LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: This fragment which by your courtesy I am to read here to-night is a story—a satire if you please—which I began to write some time ago and which is not finished; so what I propose to do under the circumstances is to read the first chapter just as it is and then in brief synopsis or outline tell the rest of it in bulk, do as the dying cowboy advised his spiritual adviser to do, 'just leave out the details and leave in the bottom facts.' It would be impossible to tell much of the story in so short a time as we have and I will begin it just as it is written."

Mr. Clemens then went on to say, reading from the first chapter of his forthcoming book, that in exploring Warwick Castle in England he met a stranger who interested him greatly. They became very good friends and one day the stranger said, "You know about the transmigration of souls; do you know about the transposition of epochs and bodies?" Mr. Clemens had not heard of it, and subsequently this stranger sent him a manuscript. Beginning the reading of the supposed manuscript, the lecturer read:

"I am an American. Well, he did not look it, 'I was born in Hartford, in the State of Connecticut.'"

"I am a Yankee of the Yankees, a practical man, nearly barren of sentiment or poetry—in other words, my father was a blacksmith, my uncle was a horse doctor, and I was both. Then I went over to the great arms factory and learned my real trade—learned to make everything, guns, revolvers, cannon, boilers, engines, electric machines, anything, in short, that anybody wanted anywhere in the world. \* \* \* I became head boss and had a thousand men under me. Well, a man like that is full of fight—that goes without saying. With a thousand rough men under one one has plenty of that sort of amusement."

"Well, at last I met my match; I got my dose. It was during a misunderstanding conducted with iron crowbars with a fellow we used to call Hercules. He laid me out with a crusher alongside the head that made everything crack and seemed to make every joint of my skull lap over on its neighbor, and then the world went out in darkness and I felt nothing more, knew nothing more for a while, and when I came to again I was standing under an oak tree and the factory was gone."

"Standing under an oak tree on the grass with a beautiful broad country, a landscape spread out before me—all to myself. No, not quite, not entirely to myself. There was a fellow on a horse looking down at me—a fellow fresh out of a picture book. He was in old-time armor from his head to his heel. He had a helmet on like a cheese box with slits in it, and he carried a shield and a sword and a prodigious spear. And his horse had armor on, too, and gorgeous silken trappings, red and green, that hung around him like a bedgown to the ground. And this apparition said to me:

"Fair sir, Will you joust?"

"Said I, 'Will I which?'"

"Will you joust? Will you break a lance for land or lady?"

"Said I, 'What are you giving me? You go along back to your circus, or I'll report you.'"

"Now what does this fellow do but fall back a couple of hundred yards and then come tilting at me, as hard as he could drive, his cheese box down close and his long spear pointed straight at me. I saw he meant business, and I was up the tree when he arrived. Well, he allowed I was his property; the capture of his spear. Well, there was argument on his side and the bulk of the advantage so I judged it best to humor him, and we fixed up an agreement. I was to go along with him, and he wasn't to hurt me. So I came down, and we started away, I walking by the side of his horse, and we marched comfortably along through glades and over brooks that I could not remember to have seen before. It puzzled me ever so much, and yet we didn't come to any circus, or any sign of a circus, so I gave up the idea of a circus, and concluded he was from an asylum. But we never came to an asylum, so I was up a stump, as you may say."

Describing a woman encountered on the way, the narrative said: "Around her head was a wreath of red poppies, but as regards the rest of her clothing—well, there was not enough of it to talk about. (Great laughter.) She walked along by the circus man and did not pay the slightest attention to him—did not even seem to see him; but when her eye fell on me she seemed to be turned into an image of stone, and there she stood gazing with a sort of stupefied attention till we turned a corner and were lost to view. That she should be startled at me instead of the other man was too many for me. That she should seem to consider me a spectacle, totally overlooking her own merits in that respect, I thought curious." (Laughter.)

And so the two wander on together, and amid scenes of human life that afford the author many opportunities for quaint philosophic contrasts and dry humor, until they come to Camelot, to the court of King Arthur. Fanciful and curious are the reflections of the transposed Yankee about that place—which he at first thinks must be the asylum—in its country of soft, reposeful summer landscape, as lovely as a dream and lonesome as Sunday; where the air was full of the smell of flowers and the buzzing of insects and the twittering of birds, and there were no people or wagons or life or anything going on.

Very vividly he portrays the scene at Camelot, where King Arthur, with his knights, sits at a round table as big as a circus ring, and 300 dogs fight for bones around them, while the musicians are in one gallery high aloft and the ladies in another. But before he gets in there he seeks information from a plain-looking man in the outer court, saying to him: "Now, my friend, do me a kindness. Tell me, do you belong to the asylum or are you just here on a

visit or something like that?" And he looked me over stupidly and said: "Marry! Fair sir—" "Oh!" I said. "That will do. I guess you are a patient." To another he said: "Now, my friend, if I could see the head keeper only just a minute, only just a minute." He said: "Prithee, do not let me." "Let you what?" "Do not hinder me, if the word please thee better," and he was an under cook, and had no time to talk, though he would like to another time, for it would just comfort his very liver to know where I got my clothes.

Then another, a lad, came to him saying that he was a page. "Oh! go along," I said; "you ain't more than a paragraph." The page happened to mention that he was born in the beginning of the year 513.

"It made the cold chills creep over me. I stopped and said, a little faintly, 'Now, maybe I didn't hear you just right. Would you say that again, and say it slow. What year did you say it was?' '513.'

"And, according to your notions, according to your lights and superstitions, what year is it now?" "Why," he said, "the year 523, the 19th of June." Well, I felt a mournful sinking of the heart, and muttered: "I shall never see my friends again—never see my friends anymore: they won't be born for as much as a thousand years."

The speaker had often been interrupted by laughter, but at the originality and fun of that conceit his auditors laughed until they cried, and kept on laughing with renewed outbursts over and over again. How the oute Yankee determined to get at the bottom facts about the year by watching for a total eclipse of the sun that he remembered the almanac of 1884 had spoken of as having occurred in 523, will have to be learned from the book when it appears.

"I made up my mind to two things. It was still the nineteenth century and I was among lunatics and couldn't get away. I would boss that asylum or know the reason why, and if, on the other hand, it was really the sixth century, all right. I didn't want any better thing; I'd boss the whole country inside of three months, for I judged I'd have the start on the best educated man in the kingdom by 1,300 years. \* \* \* But I'm not a man to waste time, so I said to the boy: 'Clarence, if your name should happen to be Clarence, what's the name of that duck, that galoot, who brought me here?'"

The galoot turned out to be Sir Kay, the Seneschal. In the natural course of the story came the charming description of the interior of King Arthur's castle, leading up to a royally funny account of the competitive lying of the gallant knights about their feats at arms. The transposed Smith looked upon the knights as a sort of "white Indians," admired their "bigness and their simplicity," and eventually concluded:

"There didn't seem to be brains enough in the entire nursery to bait a fishhook, but you didn't mind that after a little while, for you saw that brains were not needed in a society like that, and would have marred its symmetry and spoiled it."

Everybody goes to sleep when Merlin reels off that same old story about Excalibur. Guinevere makes eyes at Lancelot in a way that would have got him shot in Arkansas. King Arthur orders the Yankee to go to some unknown place not down in any map, capture a castle, kill the colossal saucer-eyed ogre who owned it, and release sixty royal princesses. Of course he went, but he reflected:

"Well, of all the d—d contracts, this is boss! I offered to sublet it to Sir Lancelot, to let him have it at ninety days, with no margin, but 'No,' he had got a better thing. He was going for a menagerie of one-eyed giants and a college of princesses."

It occurs to him finally, after wondering if a compromise with the ogre wouldn't work, simply to go back and tell the King, with artistic circumstantiality of detail, that he has killed the ogre. He does so, and, of course, the King and his knights, who are used to swallowing each other's huge lies, readily take in this, and a brilliant career opens before him as the boss liar of the court.

He took a contract from King Arthur to kill off, at one of the great tournaments, 15 kings and many acres of hostile armored knights. When, lance in rest they charged by squadrons upon him, he behind the protection of a barbed wire fence charged with electricity mowed them down with Gatling guns that he had made for the occasion. He found that the "education of the nineteenth century is plenty good enough capital to go into business in the sixth century with," and the next year he was running

the kingdom all by himself on a moderate royalty of forty per cent.

He spoiled the ogre business; cleared out the fuss and humphry of romance and put King Arthur's kingdom on a strictly business basis. Inside of three and a half years the improvement was complete. Cast iron clothes had gone out of fashion. Sir Lancelot was running a kind of Louisiana lottery. The search for the Holy Grail had been given up for a hunt for the Northwest Passage. King Arthur's 140 illustrious Knights had turned themselves into a stock board, and a seat at the Round Table was worth \$30,000.

The description of how a man of the present time would be supposed to feel in a suit of armor was one of the most humorous things in Mr. Clemens's paper. One portion of it was as follows: "God has so made us that there comes a time when we must scratch, and the more we want to scratch the more we would give \$10,000 if we could scratch, and if that deprivation goes on there comes a time when we would give a million. First I wanted to scratch my head, then my arms, then my legs," etc. He went on to describe how he had perspired inside the armor, and how on ascending the mountain he froze stiff inside of it, and was finally in a frozen state rubbed off the horse by the animal passing under a tree, and the armor breaking, he was liberated.

(From the London Daily News.)

#### COUNT MOLTKE.

THE GREAT COMMANDER LOPS TWIGS, GRAFTS, RAISES STOCK, AND IS A FIRST-CLASS FARMER.

On the 26th instant (to-day), Field Marshal Count Moltke completes his eighty-sixth year, for he was born at Parchim, in Mecklenburg, in 1800. For many years past it has been his fixed custom to avoid all public celebrations by passing the day in complete retirement at his little estate of Kreisau, in Silesia. After attending the military manoeuvres in Alsace last month in the Emperor's suite, he took his usual autumn stay at Ragaz, in Switzerland, and returned to Kreisau on Sept. 30. His only company there consists of his nephew, Capt. Von Moltke of the general staff, and the latter's wife, a Swedish lady, the aged Marshal being childless and a widower.

During his stay at Kreisau Count Moltke does his military uniform and devotes himself to agricultural pursuits. He rises regularly every morning shortly after 6 a.m., after drinking a cup of coffee, takes a walk through his park to the "Chapel Hill," where the remains of his wife and sister rest in the vault of a small chapel-like structure. Count Moltke has specially desired that his body shall also be buried there, and a large marble slab already marks the spot of his last resting place. The chapel is surrounded by arbor vitae, which he has planted with his own hands, and of which he is very proud. Whenever he receives visitors at Kreisau he never fails to take them to this spot.

During his morning promenades he always carries his garden shears and a small grafting saw with him, and is continually busy sawing off dry branches or lopping protruding twigs.

The trees in his park include specimens from all parts of the world; including many rare ones. It must not be supposed, however, that the great strategist neglects his military work when taking his holiday at Kreisau. On the contrary, the time of his stay there is usually with him the most productive of the whole year. All important work is forwarded to him from the general staff at Berlin, and comes back with copious annotations and marginal remarks. Count Moltke also passes much time in studying the latest publications of the military literature of all nations. His working hours usually extend till past noon.

After luncheon he passes the afternoon by riding about on his estate and inspecting the laborers in the fields, for during his presence at Kreisau he always directs all work personally, which otherwise is under the superintendence of his other nephew. He also pays visits to his neighbors in the afternoon or receives their calls. Dinner is taken at 6, after which Count Moltke usually takes a carriage drive. The evenings he always passes at home with his nephews. The aged Marshal also gives much attention to stock raising. His stables contain a fine herd of cattle, all of pure Dutch breed, besides eighteen teams of horses. He frequently visits the school in the neighboring village, listens to the instruction given, and often puts questions to the children. Count Moltke usually returns to Berlin in November for the winter season. Besides his position at

the head of the general staff, he is also a member of the German Reichstag, and one of its most regular attendants. His seat is in the front row of the Right, just below that of Prince Bismarck.

(From London Engineering.)

#### STEEL PROJECTILES.

We learn, but speak under reserve, that the current trials of steel projectiles at Shoeburyness, have so far, with one exception, shown that the armor-plates have done their duty better than the shell. Out of the number tried (and the Whitworth shot alone remains to be fired in the first series), only the Holtzer projectile has shown that compound armor-plating has no chance against chrome steel. We have already referred to the splendid performance of this projectile, and may repeat with some additions the particulars of the round fired. The gun was a 12-in. breech-loader, and the charge 235 lb. of prismatic powder; the projectile weighed 715 lb., and was 30.71 in., or 2.56 calibres long. The target was a 5 ft. by 5 ft. compound Brown plate, 16 in. thick, backed by 6 ft. of oak, 16 in. of fir backing, and 14 in. of fir barks and an old 7 in. wrought-iron plate. The range was 120 yards, the muzzle velocity 1,934 ft., and the striking velocity 1,913 ft. per second; the striking energy was 18,176 foot-tons. Endowed with this tremendous energy the projectile passed through 16 in. of the steel and iron, making a hole rather larger than its own diameter, driving off flakes of steel from the surface of the target in a circle 33 in. in diameter and 3 1/4 in. maximum thickness, and breaking up the plate into six pieces. Then it passed through the 8 ft. 6 in. of timber backing, and went 5 in. into the iron plate. It was found broken to pieces, but the havoc it had wrought spoke sufficiently for the wonderful quality of the steel, even if this cannot be improved, as the makers claim it can be. If what we hear be true, none of the other projectiles fired in the trials can show anything to compare with these results. We have, however, yet to learn what Whitworth steel is capable of, and we have every reason to anticipate great things from it. Certainly the Holtzer shot fired on the 29th of last month, settled the question of compound plates, as compared with those of solid steel, and doubtless it was the experience then gained that convinced the Ordnance Committee of the absolute necessity of obtaining suitable steel plates in the shortest possible time, either from home or foreign manufacturers. It is not improbable either that the Committee somewhat injudiciously discounted the anticipated performance of the Firming projectile, otherwise they would not have considered further trials unnecessary before recommending that a large order should be given through Sir W. Armstrong and Co. for Firming projectiles. We trust that for the credit of the department, and the good of the country, the best material will be purchased, whatever disappointment may be caused to individual contractors.

#### RUSSIAN MONUMENT OF VICTORY.

SHORTLY after the last war between Russia and Turkey it was resolved to erect a monument in commemoration of the Russian victories. It was the late Czar Alexander II. who gave the idea of the form of the monument, and the present Czar, shortly after his accession to the throne, ordered that the idea of his father should be faithfully executed. The pedestal, about 30 feet high, is of Finnish and Serdobol granite. It is rounded with Turkish cast-iron guns, which bear tablets with the chronological record of the battles during the last war, and the names of all the regiments which took part therein. On the pedestal is placed a column, about 60 feet high, formed of 44 steel and 60 bronze guns. The upper part of the column is composed of Corinthian capitals with leafage of bronze. On the top is an allegorical figure of Victory, with a palm leaf in the left hand and an oak crown in the right. Round the pedestal are placed ten Turkish guns on their carriages. The place before the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, on the Ismailoff prospect, near the Warsaw railway station, where the monument is erected, has been transformed into a square, in the two corners of which are placed colossal lamp-posts, also formed of Turkish guns. The ceremony of unveiling the Great War Memorial was performed, Oct. 25, at St. Petersburg with much pomp, in the presence of the Czar and Czarina, the members of



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#### HOTELS.

##### STURTEVANT HOUSE

Broadway and 29th St., New York, will Re-open Oct. 5. Special rates to officers of the Army and Navy. Thoroughly renovated and reorganized, under new management. New plumbing, new hydraulic elevator, new furniture, electric bells and new baths. Both American and European plans. Rooms \$1 per day and upward. American plan, from \$3 to \$4 a day. MATTHEWS & PIERSON, Formerly of Albemarle and St. James Hotels

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#### HOTELS.

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the Imperial family, the generals who commanded in the war, and representatives of all branches of the army. To all those immediately concerned in the ceremony medallions of gold, silver, and bronze, according to the rank of the recipient, were distributed.

#### MOVEMENTS OF ANIMAL MACHINES.

At a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences a paper was read on "A Kinematic Analysis of the Locomotion of a Horse," by M. Marey, who described and illustrated the movement of the fore-leg in the step, trot, and gallop. The tendency to economy of labor displayed in various degrees in the movements of all "animal machines" appears to attain the greatest perfection in the action of the horse, being, however, less evident in the trot and the gallop than in the slow pace.

A paper on comparative study of the actions of walking and running, together with the mechanism of the transition between these two movements, was recently read before the Paris Academy of Sciences, by MM. Marey and Demyen. In this paper, which complements the author's previous communications on animal kinematics, numerous differences are shown to exist between slow and rapid pace, the latter being characterized by moments of complete detachment from the ground and by other equally important features scarcely visible to the naked eye, but which are now clearly revealed by the chronophotographic and dynamographic processes. The paper was furnished with six diagrams illustrating the contrasts between both motions and the transitions from one to the other.

#### GERMAN ARMY PENSION REGULATIONS.

Pension regulations in the German Army in 1883 were as follows: Each officer gets a pension for life, if, after having spent ten years at least in service, he has become unable to continue it and therefore has been dismissed. He has a title to pension already before this time, if the inability to perform active service is caused by a wound or some other hurt suffered in service without his fault. The pension amounts to a quarter of his salary at first, and may rise to three-quarters. It is withdrawn when the pensioner fills a public office and his salary together with his pension exceeds the income gotten before the dismissal and when he re-enters into active service. The widows of those officers who have fallen in war receive 1,500, 1,200 or 900 mk. a year. Besides, their children are supported as far as their seventeenth year of age.

The soldiers belonging to the class of the inferior officers and common soldiers have a former claim to provision, when they have become invalid by hurts in service, or after a service of eight years at least. A difference is made between "half-invalids," who are still able to perform garrison service, and "quite invalids," who are entirely disabled. The provision for invalids consists in pension and augmentation of it, in the "civilversorgungsschein" (certificate for a civil position (living)—literal translation), in the reception into hospitals, and in employing to garrison service. The pension amounts to 6 mk. at least and to 42 mk. at most a month, and is measured by rank, duration of service, and cause of inability. In extraordinary cases the pension is augmented. The "civilversorgungsschein" entitles to obtain an in-

ferior place in the government of the Empire or the State, and any ancient soldier is preferred to a civil person. The "quite invalids" receive this certification besides their pension. Those who need an excellent care and attendance are entertained in invalid houses, if they wish to enter there. Instead of their pension, the "half-invalids" may choose the "civilversorgungsschein," in case they have been twelve years in service, or they may remain in garrison service. The widows of invalid soldiers receive a pension of 15-27 mk. a month.

(Berlin Despatch to the London Daily News.)

#### AN OLD MAN'S ACTIVITY.

THE Emperor William returned here this afternoon from Blankenburg, apparently none the worse for yesterday's exertions. According to the official report, his Majesty brought down 28 head of large game, which is certainly good proof of his keenness of hand and eye. Another evidence of his vigor is afforded by the fact that on the evening of his arrival at Blankenburg, after a long railway journey, and on returning from the theatre, his Majesty passed some time playing at billiards with his grandson, Prince Henry.

#### GLYCERINE IN A NEW SERVICE.

SURGEON-MAJOR COTTER, in the columns of the Indian Medical Gazette, furnishes an interesting account of a patient suffering from enteric fever, and who was awakened every ten minutes by the dryness of his tongue, which was parched and covered with sores. In the treatment of this case the tongue was painted with glycerine frequently, the result of this application being that at the first trial the patient slept almost comfortably, waking up about every two hours with the tongue feeling dry, but not really dry to the touch; after renewed application of the glycerine he at once slept again. It also appears that this treatment was resorted to in a number of other cases with similar satisfactory results.

#### COMPOUND AND TRIPLE ENGINES.

THE London Engineer says: "Before shipowners launch out into a large expenditure on triple engines, we venture to suggest that it would be prudent to try what can be done with the machinery they have. It is well known that there is no difficulty in working ordinary compound engines with steam of as much as 110 lb.—that is, the pressure carried in such ships as the *Etruria*, for example, with one high-pressure and two low-pressure engines. There are large numbers of steamers now running which carry only 80 lb., some not more than 70 lb. To put new boilers into such a ship will cost, says Mr. Doxford, £2,000. It is more than probable that in many cases the engines are quite strong enough to stand an increase in pressure from 80 lb. to 110 lb. If not, let a new high-pressure cylinder be put in smaller than that which it replaces and let the steam be used more expansively. The cost of the alteration need not exceed in all £3,500, or say one-half the outlay contemplated by Mr. Doxford. It will readily be seen that a saving of ten per cent. in fuel in this case would pay as large a return on the capital outlay as one of 20 per cent. if a triple expansion engine at double the price were used. Put into a nut-

shell, our argument is that the double cylinder compound engine has not yet been made to do all of which it is capable, and that it should be given the chance before we plunge into a very large outlay on the adoption of a new type of machinery concerning the durability of which no information exists, because no complete sets of triple engines and boilers have yet been a sufficient time at sea to permit sound conclusions to be drawn as to their probable durability."

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE 32d anniversary of the Balaklava charge, was last month celebrated by the survivors among the non-commissioned officers and troopers, who dined together as usual.

A RUSSIAN engineer claims to have discovered a process of reducing petroleum to the form of crystals, which may be easily and safely transported to any distance and then reconverted into liquid form.

TRIALS have been recently made in Italy, with a new system (the Bullant) of anti-torpedo netting. The experiments were made with the *Volta* with eight lengths of netting defending her flanks, disposed at 26 feet from the ship. This new crotline weighs but 15 tons against its predecessor's 60 tons, and can be placed in position in a quarter of an hour. It has the additional merit of offering a minimum resistance to the vessel's way, and is so elastic that torpedoes explode without serious effect.

THE London Horse Guards Gazette says: "We understand that arrangements are in progress for issuing a machine gun of either the Gardner or Nordenföldt pattern to every battalion of infantry. Should the experiment prove a success, it is probable that this number will be considerably increased. It is evident that the Government are at last waking to the fact that machine guns are a valuable adjunct to infantry, but it is a pity that they should select a pattern of gun that has been found wanting on more than one critical occasion."

THE Army and Navy Gazette says: "Notwithstanding all statements to the contrary, we have the best authority for stating that no orders have yet emanated from the French Ministry of War for the supply of repeating rifles to the army. The margin of the military estimates presented to the Budget Committee by Gen. Boulanger will not permit of the additional expenditure. The new rifles, as proposed, will cost about £2 10s. 2d. each. The present changes are restricted merely to the adoption of the Gras rifle now in use on the Lebel system, which has been lately approved of, after lengthened experiments at the camp of Chalons."

ACCORDING to intelligence received at Hamburg, advices from the waters of Spitzbergen now confirm the former news from Iceland and from the mouth of the Pechora, on the Siberian coast, to the effect that the ice in the Arctic sea has this year extended unusually far southwards. Spitzbergen, the sealers report, was found to be surrounded with an ice belt five to eight miles broad, and there was firm pack ice from Hope Island to Forland, about 50 miles. The great bays on the Storfjord, Hornsund, Bellund, and Isfjord were quite inaccessible, and the sealers, after waiting all the spring and most of the summer, returned at the end of August, as there was no prospect of the Polar ice dividing.

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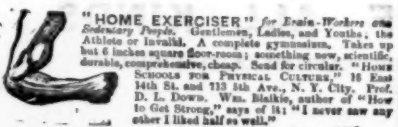
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ments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refers  
to Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Register U. S. Treas-  
ury, Washington, D. C.; Hon. John S. Williams,  
3d Auditor, U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.;  
Hon. W. P. Canaday, Sergeant-at-Arms, U. S. Sen-  
ate, Washington, D. C.; General O. O. Howard,  
U. S. Army.

GEN. VON DANNENBERG, commander of the Second German Army Corps, has resigned his command, owing to eye disease.

A PROFOUND sensation has been created at Berlin by the discovery that the only existing specimen of a new German repeating rifle has been stolen from a factory at Wesel, it is suspected through the treachery of some one attached to the garrison.

A RECENT despatch from Tonquin says that a force of Chinese, armed with repeating rifles, attacked from an ambush a body of Tonquinese riflemen at Phunho, in the Province of Namdiuh, killing thirty of them. At the same time 1,200 Chinese attacked the posts at Dongsong, but were repulsed after desperate fighting.

AS GREAT difficulty has been experienced in the *Colossus* and other English ships in communicating with the engine room from the bridge by means of the ordinary telegraphs and voice pipes, mainly through the noise caused by the workings of the machinery, the Admiralty have ordered a committee to assemble at Portsmouth to consider the whole subject and with special reference to the subdivisions of a man-of-war.

THE competition for the supply of new torpedo boats to Turkey which has been carried on for some time past has terminated in favor of a German firm. A contract has been signed for three torpedo cruisers and nine torpedo boats. The cruisers are to be 70 metres, 60 metres, and 45 metres long, respectively, with a speed of 25 knots, 23 knots, and 20 knots. The torpedo boats are to be 37 metres long, with a speed of 22 knots. All will be armed with Hotchkiss guns, in addition to Swartzkopf torpedoes. The whole will be delivered within eighteen months.

ORDERS have been received at Enfield to manufacture fifty rifles with the alterations that have been suggested by the committee that has been inquiring into the subject, and forward them to the School of Musketry at Hythe for trial. The suggestions are that the locking bolt, the brush, and the wooden-hand guard should be done away with. Some slight alterations are also suggested in the arrangements of the barrel and upper band and also a modification to the lever and extractor, and the cleaning rod. Alterations are proposed in the system of sighting, a much simpler method being suggested.

GREAT excitement has been caused by the recent discovery of gold at Mount Lyell, in Tasmania. It is stated that the discovery is equal to any in Victoria or Queensland.

THE *Esercito Italiano* states that the Italian War Office has appointed a commission to report upon the proposal to change the present infantry arm of the Italian Army, the Vetterli rifle, into a repeater on the Vitali system. Experiments made with the latter have shown the practicability of the change. Several hundred Vetterli rifles have been so transformed. There is said to be little doubt that the new weapon will shortly be introduced in the Italian Army, and that by the beginning of next year the transformation of the Vetterli rifle will be rapidly proceeded with. The cost of effecting the change is estimated at £400,000.

FIRST A COLD, THEN BRONCHITIS. Check the first with HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR. PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS Cure in one Minute.

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#### BIRTHS.

ORD.—At Fort Lewis, Col., October 18, 1886, to the wife of Lieutenant E. O. C. Ord, 2d U. S. Infantry, a son—JAMES GARESCHE ORD.

#### MARRIED.

ALESHIRE—DANA.—At Dubuque, Iowa, Nov. 8, at the re-

sidence of Judge Shtras, Lieut. J. B. ALESHIRE, 1st U. S. Cavalry, to Miss HATTIE DANA, both of Fort Custer, Montana.

BARNES—SHIPPEN.—At Philadelphia, Pa., November 4, Mr. CHAS. WHEELER BARNES to Miss ELIZABETH PAUL SHIPPEN, daughter of Medical Director Edward Shuppen, U. S. Navy.

BARTLETT—HALL.—At London, England, Nov. 9, Captain HENRY BARTLETT, U. S. Marine Corps, to Miss CARA HALL, daughter of Oakley Hall, Esq.

BERRY—MINIER.—At Caton, N. Y., Oct. 28, Lieutenant LUCIEN G. BERRY, 4th U. S. Artillery, to Miss EMMA R. MINIER.

FORSYTH—BELGER.—At St. Philip's Episcopal Church, Atlanta, Georgia, November 1, by the Rev. Byron Holly, Lieutenant WILLIAM W. FORSYTH, 6th Cavalry, to MARY, daughter of Colonel James Belger, U. S. A. No cards.

JOHNSON—CHOTEAU.—At St. Louis, Mo., October 27, 1st Lieutenant DAVID D. JOHNSON, 5th U. S. Artillery, to Miss ANN VICTORIA CHOTEAU.

KENDALL—STEVENS.—At Chester, October 27, Assistant Surgeon W. P. KENDALL, U. S. Army, to Miss LIZZIE T. P. STEVENS.

REAMEY—BREWSTER.—At the Church of the Holy Spirit, New York City, Nov. 10, Lieutenant L. L. REAMEY, U. S. Navy, to Miss BREWSTER, daughter of William Cullen Brewster.

SPRATLEY—REAY.—At Washington, D. C., Nov. 3, T. T. WILSON SPRATLEY to MATTIE I. REAY, eldest daughter of Dr. John W. Reay, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

STONE—BARCOCK.—At San Francisco, Cal., November 10, Lieutenant GEORGE M. STONE, U. S. Navy, to Miss KATE BARCOCK.

#### DIED.

ALEXANDER.—At St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 10, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Frank P. Blair, Mrs. MIRA MADISON ALEXANDER, mother of Gen. A. J. Alexander, U. S. A.

GRAY.—At Georgetown, Md., October 15, ANDREW GRAY, father of Captain C. N. Gray, 25th U. S. Infantry.

SCOTT.—At Washington, D. C., November 10, 1st Lieutenant JOHN SCOTT, 4th U. S. Infantry.

TODD.—At Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 23, Mrs. TODD, widow of General J. B. S. Todd, formerly Captain 6th U. S. Infantry and Brigadier General of Volunteers.

WOLFE.—November 4, at his residence, at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa., NATHANIEL DOUGLASS WOLFE, 1st Lieut. 2d U. S. Artillery, in the 43d year of his age.

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lity of make in this department we refer to statement published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, February 13, page 585, No. 28, Vol. 23

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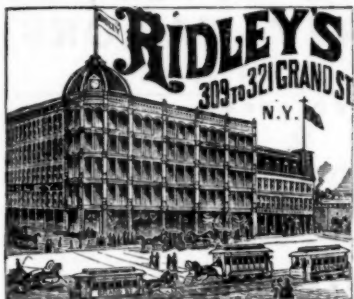
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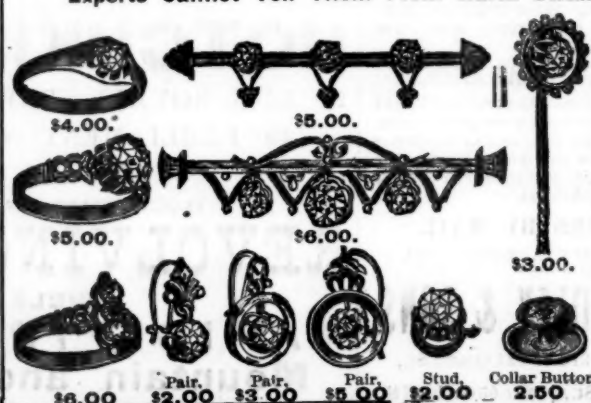


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